LEGISLATIVE MANUAL,

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1883

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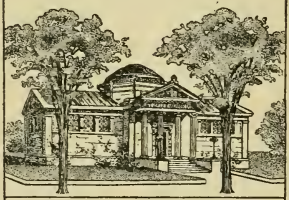

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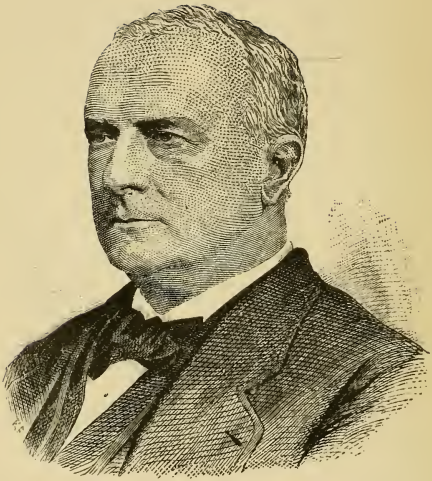

E. L. Ludlow.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH SESSION

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey.

1883.

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John L. Murphy, Printer.

15986

PREFACE.

WE present the Legislative Manual, for this year, to the public, confidently expecting that it will be received as favorably as the editions of former years. Our best efforts have been put forth to make the work as interesting and reliable as possible. Our data has been obtained from official sources, and all the personal sketches have been compiled from information received directly from those concerned. Preceding Legislatures have seen fit to officially recognize and endorse our little hand-book, and we hope to merit a similar favor from the present Senate and General Assembly. Considering the vast amount of detailed and minute facts relating to every department of State which the volume contains, and which must prove of great interest to every Jerseyman, we feel that we can safely assert that the price charged (one dollar per volume) is not immoderate. We are under obligations to State officials, the press and other friends, for favors willingly conferred, and with a hope that the liberal support heretofore given to us will be continued, we remain,

Gratefully,

THE COMPILERS.

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HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath, upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defence of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make

choice of six Councillors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defence of the

province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute, as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor, to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a Royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681, the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed

members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent subdivisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702, the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, Dec. 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685

John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1637
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace—(died in office),	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor,	1709 to 1710
General Andrew Hunter,	1710 to 1720
William Burnet,	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris,	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton,	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton,	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher,	1747 to 1757
John Reading,	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard,	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy,	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Democrat),	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat),	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	1881 to ——

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or

churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy: or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be

bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year: and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of assembly, shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authoritity of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat, his office shall be considered

vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed,

unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized, and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be] according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property entrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the

bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed: when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate: the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence:" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme

court, or a judge appointed for that purpose; and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution, two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices: *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals, shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades

5. Major generals, the adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals, and judges of the inferior court of common pleas, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vancacies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state, and the keeper of the state prison, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments, which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless, by this constitution, it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or

surrogate general, and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject

to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and Amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarter acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag

substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848 the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners, under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

The Legislative Chambers are very handsome apartments, and the only cause of complaint heretofore has been inadequate ventilation, which has of late been much improved.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskill Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington, Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room. A new catalogue has been prepared by Capt. J. S. McDanolds, the Librarian, and many important and useful improvements have been effected under his administration.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the New Prison, it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the Old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the Old Prison, permission was given to the County of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an Arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758, two bronze guns, English, four pounders, and two iron six pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients; flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional Asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main centre to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was declared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such

methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school, and its general management, were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at $160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the resident Principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which brings the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, Patrick Henry Laverty, has brought the internal affairs of the institution as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an

additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9852 0s. 3d. and what is now the State Arsenal at Second and Cass streets is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

N. J. SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

George C. Ludlow.

George Craig Ludlow was born at Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on April 6th, 1830. His father was Cornelius Ludlow, and his grandfather General Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris county, a leading Democrat of his time. At the age of five years his parents removed to New Brunswick, where he has since resided. He entered Rutgers College and graduated therefrom in his twentieth year, in 1850, and soon afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of W. H. Leupp, in New Brunswick. He also studied in the office of Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark. In 1853 he was admitted to practice as an attorney at law, by the Supreme Court, and immediately afterwards commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New Brunswick. In due time he was called to the bar as counselor, and earned for himself the reputation of being a sound and careful lawyer. He was selected as counsel for the city of New Brunswick, and acted in the same capacity for several corporations and many of the citizens of his county. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county, and for a number of years was President of the Board of Education of New Brunswick. In 1876 he was elected Senator from Middlesex county, over Hon. Levi D. Jarrard, who had previously served in that capacity, and by reason of his sound judgment and peculiar fitness, Mr. Ludlow became the leader of the Democracy on the floor of the Senate. In the second year of his term, 1878, he was chosen President of the Senate, which office he filled with ability and impartiality. He was nominated at the Democratic State Convention in 1880, for Governor, and after a closely contested canvass, was elected by a plurality of 651 votes. His term expires January 18th, 1884.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the 9th of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his city and State. He inaugurated many reforms in local and State government, and received the thanks of the press and the people—irrespective of party—for so doing. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. Removing to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, he soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character. He accumulated wealth rapidly in the live stock trade; and while it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to lose fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one sweep, he did not allow the loss to interfere with his plans, which he always carried out successfully. He planned his business as a general plans a battle, and,

HON. JOHN R. McPHERSON.

after making all proper allowances for contingent disasters, he steadily advanced to the accomplishment of the main object.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His memory is wonderful, and he recollects nearly everything he reads. He can recite from memory page after page of the best known classic authors, either in statecraft, history, philosophy or poetry. He is in every sense progressive and always wide-awake to the live issues of the day. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

His great abattoir project is now a national institution in its extent and importance, and one of the great industries of the country properly systematized. He planned the project from a poor French system, and he improved on his plan till he reached perfection, so far as that could be reached. His present term expires on March 4th of the present year.

William J. Sewell.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Col-

onel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major General at the close of the war for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the railroad strikes of 1877, he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey (Phillipsburg), with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces at that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred.

He was elected to the State Senate from Camden county for three successive terms of three years each, and in the years 1876, '79 and '80, he was President of that body. His career as a legislator was one of brilliant usefulness, and his record is remarkable for strict integrity, honorable bearing and dignified deportment. When he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1881, and on severing the ties of friendship which bound him to those on both sides of the Chamber, an impressive scene occurred which never will be forgotten. Democrats as well as Republicans vied with each other in complimenting him on the high honor which had been conferred on him, and expressing regret that the State was about to lose so valuable a member of its law-making body. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, and Senator Sewell took his leave a few days before the meeting of the United States Senate on the 4th of March, 1881. He was elected in joint meeting over his predecessor, Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, by a strict party vote.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

George Maxwell Robeson, Rep., represents this District in the 47th Congress, and his term expires on

HON. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

March 3d of the present year. For his sketch see the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL of 1882. Mr. Robeson will be succeeded by

THOMAS M. FERRELL.

(Dem., Glassboro, Gloucester County.)

Mr. Ferrell was born at Glassboro, where he now resides, June 20th, 1844. His parents were in poor circumstances, and at a tender age he found himself one of the waiter boys of a glass factory, whose business it was to assist the workmen and do errands about the furnace fires. As he grew to manhood he became a skillful workman, and educated himself in the teeth of adversity.

He was a member of a Township Committee for two years (1872 and 1873), and a Trustee of the Public Schools five years (from 1874 to 1879). He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. of New Jersey. He was active in organizing the Glassblowers' Association, which in time, mainly through his own efforts, secured the enactment of a law abolishing the use of "shin-plasters" for payment of the men. Within three years he has been elected to the House of Assembly, State Senate, and United States Congress, each time in unusually strong Republican districts. It was in 1879 and 1880 that he was elected to the Assembly from the then Second District of Gloucester county—the last time over one of the strongest Republicans in the county, Mr. Horner, by a majority of 11. In 1881 he was elected State Senator, by a majority of 486, over Hon. Caleb C. Pancoast, a former member of the Assembly. The county gave a majority of 687 for Garfield as President of the United States. During his legislative career, Mr. Ferrell always proved himself to be an honest, industrious member, and the jealous care with which he watched all legislation appertaining to the working classes, added greatly to his popularity. As a political organizer, he takes high rank, and he holds a prominent place in the counsels of his party. His executive ability is of the first order. His success over ex-Secretary Robeson is considered the greatest political event in the history of West Jersey, because the district is largely Republican, and he carried every one of the five counties in it. He

will resign his office as State Senator from Gloucester county in time to take his seat in Congress on March 4th of the present year.

1880—Robeson, Rep., 19,807; Carter, Dem., 16,350; Hollis, Gr'nb'k, 724; Woolman, Pro., 76.

1882—Ferrell, Dem., 16,541; Robeson, Rep., 14,825; Bristol, Gr'nb'k, 684; Woolman, Pro., 943.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

John Hart Brewer.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Brewer was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., March 29th, 1844, and is a lineal descendant on his mother's side of John Hart, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was given a liberal English education, and at an early age began business on his own account at Delhi, N. Y. Two years later he bought an interest in the Etruria Pottery Works, of Trenton, and subsequently, on the retirement of a member of the firm, became equal partner with Mr. Joseph Ott, the firm now being Ott & Brewer. He suggested and successfully organized the "United States Potters' Association," an organization that has for years past done much to unify and strengthen and advance the interests of the pottery trade of this country. He was Secretary of the Trenton Potters' Association from its formation until a year or two ago; became Secretary of the National Association when it was organized, and four years ago was elected President of the latter body. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Second District of Mercer county (Trenton) by a majority of 245 over Mr. Youmans, the Democratic nominee, although the district usually went against Republicans. He was a useful and an active member of the State Legislature. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive of the Trenton potters, and the wonderful growth of the interest in that city is in a large measure due to the zeal and ability with which he has pushed its development.

Thoroughly versed in the tariff question, he has during his brief career in Congress proved himself one of its ablest exponents. New Jersey never had a more industrious, wide-awake representative in the Congress of the United States than Mr. Brewer, and while he is always faithful and true to his political friends, still, at the same time, he is magnanimous and obliging to his political foes. He is a member of the 47th Congress and has been elected to the 48th. He is the only member of the former delegation from this State that has been re-elected.

1880—Brewer, Rep., 18,580; Smith, Dem., 16,536; Dobbins, Gr'nb'k, 342.

1882—Brewer, Rep., 15,604; Parker, Dem., 14,535; Howland, Gr'nb'k, 270.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

Miles Ross, Dem., represents this District in the 47th Congress, and his term expires on March 3d of the present year. For his sketch see the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL of 1882. Mr. Ross will be succeeded by

JOHN KEAN, JR.

(Rep., Elizabeth, Union County.)

Mr. Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, N. J., December 4th, 1852, consequently he has just passed his thirtieth year. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1877, but afterwards he became engaged in banking, mining and manufacturing pursuits. He is a graduate of Columbia College Law School. He is now President of the Elizabeth Gas Company, Vice President of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, and Secretary of the West End Iron Company. He is a Director in each of the foregoing institutions as well as of the Elizabeth Water Company, the Elizabethport Manufacturing Company and several mining industries. He never held a political office before his election to Congress, except while acting as Secretary and subsequently as President of the Union

County Republican Committee. The District which he represents in Congress gave Hancock, for President of the United States, a clear majority of 3,177. Mr. Kean's majority over Mr. Ross was 2,295, but Mr. Urner, Gr'nb'k, received 3,463 votes.

1880—Ross, Dem., 19,725; Robbins, Rep., 16,953; Hope, Gr'nb'k, 334.

1882—Kean, Jr., Rep., 15,186; Ross, Dem., 12,891; Urner, Gr'nb'k, 3,463.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

Henry S. Harris, Dem., represents this District in the 47th Congress, and his term expires on March 3d of the present year. For his sketch see the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL of 1882. Mr. Harris will be succeeded by

BENJAMIN F. HOWEY.

(Rep., Columbia, Warren County.)

Mr. Howey was born near Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., March 17th, 1828. He is a manufacturer of roofing and school-slates. The family of Howey in this country are descendants of Quakers, bearing the name of Howe, of Suffolk county, England. John and Robert came to America during the old colonial times, and one brother, unmarried, remained in England and inherited the parental estate. John settled in Philadelphia. Robert, progenitor of the family in New Jersey, purchased some three thousand acres of land in the county of Gloucester, State of New Jersey, a part of which tract, "Pleasant Meadows," became the homestead of the Howey family for five generations, and was finely situated and well cultivated. Isaac, son. of Robert Howey, born in 1766, succeeded to this homestead, and upon his death Benjamin M., father of our subject, came into possession of the property.

Benjamin M. Howey was born January 18th, 1792, and married, in 1816, Isabella, daughter of Dr. James Stratton, a prominent physician of Swedesboro, who died in 1812, and sister of Charles C. Stratton, who was

the first Governor of New Jersey elected by the people under the new Constitution. Benjamin M. died July 4th, 1840, on the old homestead at "Pleasant Meadows," where he resided during his life. He was a representative agriculturist.

Benjamin F. Howey, the present Congressman-elect, served in the late war as Captain of a company of New Jersey Volunteers. His early education was received at the common school of his native place and at the academies at Swedesboro and Bridgeton. At the age of nineteen he went to Philadelphia, where for eight years he was engaged in general business as a grain and flour commission merchant. In 1855 he removed and settled in the township of Knowlton, Warren county, N. J., and, in partnership with Robert K. Kille, of Philadelphia, engaged in the slate business, quarrying and manufacturing slate-roofing and school-slates. In 1861 a company known as the "Delaware Water Gap Slate Company" was organized, in which Mr. Howey has since had an interest, and which has been successful in its operations. Following in the political line of his father, he is a member of the Republican party, having formerly been a Whig.

In the fall of 1878, Mr. Howey was elected sheriff of Warren county, and it is a fact worthy of note in this sketch that he is the first incumbent of that office from the Republican ranks since that party was formed, in 1856—the county of Warren being largely Democratic, and more especially his own township, in which, however, he received a handsome majority. He made himself a very acceptable sheriff by giving satisfaction to both political parties during his term of office. The district he has been called upon to represent in Congress has heretofore been considered a Democratic stronghold. It gave Hancock, for President, a majority of 4,780. Mr. Howey's victory over Mr. Harris, is, like Mr. Ferrell's over Mr. Robeson in the First District, considered a phenomenal political event.

1880—Harris, Dem., 17,043; Kilpatrick, Rep., 12,870; Larrison, Gr'nb'k, 457.

1882—Howey, Rep., 11,567; Harris, Dem., 10,945; Larrison, Gr'nb'k, 878.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

John Hill, Rep., represents this District in the 47th Congress, and his term expires on March 3d of the present year. For his sketch, see the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL of 1882. Mr. Hill will be succeeded by

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

(Rep., Englewood, Bergen County.)

Mr. Phelps was born in New York City, August 24th, 1839, and was graduated with high honors at Yale College in 1860. After his graduation he pursued his studies in Europe and later at the Columbia College Law School. He then entered upon the practice of law, but his career as a lawyer was brief, as he retired from active service in the profession in 1868. Governor Fenton offered him a seat made vacant by the resignation of Judge Barrett, in the Court of the Sixth Judicial District, but this he declined. He was elected to Congress in 1872 from New Jersey, his opponent being A. B. Woodruff. He served in Congress two years, and, it is said, made a mark exceeded by no man in so short a time. While he was a Republican in principle, he was independent in judgment and action. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, saying that it was unconstitutional, and that its policy was a bad one for the colored race. In 1875 Mr. Phelps ran for Congress again, but was defeated by Mr. Augustus W. Cutler by only seven votes. His health and the demands of business induced him to retire to private life, although the Republicans of New Jersey desired often to avail themselves of his services. Mr. Phelps is a Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Morris and Essex Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, the National City Bank of New York City, the Second National Bank, and the United States Trust Company. His home is near Englewood, N. J., on an estate of one thousand acres. He was one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention (1880), and labored earnestly for Mr. Blaine's nomination. He accepted Garfield, however, and took the stump for him, until, in the middle of the campaign, his health, never very strong, gave way,

and his physicians ordered him peremptorily to quit work and go abroad, which he did, sailing for Europe in October, 1880, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Shortly after President Garfield was sworn into office, he appointed Mr. Phelps as Minister to Austria. When the President died, Mr. Phelps sent in his resignation, which was accepted by President Arthur.

1880—Hill, Rep., 16,766; Cutler, Dem., 15,165; Potter, Gr'nb'k, 339.

1882—Phelps, Rep., 14,341; Ryle, Dem., 12,703; Potter, Gr'nb'k, 387; McCormick, Pro., 1,028.

Sixth District—Essex County.

Phineas Jones, Rep., represents this District in the 47th Congress, and his term expires on March 3d of the present year. For his sketch see the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL of 1882. Mr. Jones will be succeeded by

WILLIAM H. F. FIEDLER.

(Dem., Newark.)

Mr. Fiedler was born in New York City, August 25th, 1847, and he is engaged in the hat and cap business in the city of Newark. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the hat-finishing trade, and on reaching his majority he became a clerk in a hat store. He filled that position for four years, when he commenced business for himself, which he has continued successfully to the present time. In October, 1876, he was elected as an Alderman of the city of Newark from the old sixth ward, a Republican stronghold, by a majority of 322. The ward then was considered to have a Republican majority of least 500. In the following year he was elected to the House of Assembly from the then Fifth District of Essex county—comprising the second and sixth wards of the city of Newark—by a majority of 334 over Smith, Rep. Again in October, 1878, he was elected Alderman from the old sixth ward by a handsome majority. In November following, he was re-elected to the House of Assembly from the then Third District of Essex—comprising parts of the sixth and

thirteenth wards of Newark—by a majority of 108 over Holzworth, Rep., after one of the hardest fought contests that ever took place in the county. In October, 1879, while serving his third year in the Board of Aldermen, he was elected Mayor of the city of Newark by the unprecedented majority of nearly 3,500 votes over one of the best citizens of Newark—Theodore Macknet, Esq.

During his two years' term as Mayor of the city of Newark, he introduced a great many measures of reform in the municipal departments, and made his power for good particularly felt in the Water Board, He was instrumental in having the sessions of the various departments held with open doors, and just before his term of office expired he was the means of unearthing stupendous frauds and embezzlements in the Auditor's office of the city, and loose and culpable management in other departments.

In October, 1881, he was renominated for the Mayoralty by acclamation, but owing to over-confidence on the part of his friends he was defeated by a very popular Republican—Mayor Lang—by the small majority of 226. The city is considered Republican by at least 1,500 majority.

On January 3d, 1882, he was elected as a member of Assembly (for the third time) in the Eighth District of Essex county, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles G. Bruemmer, by a majority of 588 over John Baier, the Republican candidate. In the previous fall election Mr. Bruemmer, Republican, carried the District by 378 majority. Mr. Fiedler's political career has been a success from the beginning, and his great popularity is attested by the fact that he has always carried Republican strongholds. Essex county, which comprises his District, gave Garfield a majority of 2,912.

While serving in the Legislature he took an active part in watching all measures of vital interest to the State. He introduced, and had passed, a bill prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the State Prison, and came near being successful with a similar bill respecting boots and shoes, which was defeated in the Senate by only one vote.

1880—Jones, Rep., 20,424; Balbach, Dem., 17,888; Douai, Gr'nb'k, 584.

1882—Fiedler, Dem., 17,200; Blake, Rep., 14,780; Hook, Labor, 368.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

A. A. Hardenbergh, Dem., represents this District in the 47th Congress, and his term expires March 3d of the present year. For his sketch see the LEGISLATIVE MANUAL of 1882. Mr. Hardenbergh will be succeeded by

WILLIAM MCADOO.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law of this State.

He was brought to this country at an early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with close reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and commenced the study of that profession. At the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1874, he received his license as attorney-at-law, and the degree of counselor-at-law was conferred on him at the February term, 1879. He has been for four years Counsel to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party, and he enjoys a high reputation as a speaker at the bar and on the platform. He took a very active part in the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of 1880, and rendered great service to his party during the Presidential campaign of the same year.

In 1881 he was elected to the House of Assembly in the Eighth District of Hudson county, by a majority of 710 over Tunison, Republican. In that branch of the Legislature he took high rank both as an orator and a debater. He opposed strongly Senate bill 167, which related to the river front of Hudson county, and which was backed by the railroad corporations of the State. In fact, it was mainly through his tenacious opposition that the measure was prevented from being passed over the Governor's veto during the closing hours of the Legislature. This record made him a great favorite with the Anti-Monopolists of his District.

1880—Hardenbergh, Dem., 19,462; Brigham, Rep., 14,714; Becker, Gr'nb'k, 161.

1882—McAdoo, Dem., 15,147; Collins, Rep., 11,566.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1878

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate, shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the laws.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Agriculture
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Buildings.
A Committee on Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall

be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been

passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when

a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. — ?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.

57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

STATE SENATORS.

(BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.)

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., by a majority of 98 votes, and was re-elected in 1880, over French, Dem., and Pressy, Gr'nb'k, by a majority of 967. His term expires in 1884. The Senator is one of the ablest debaters on the floor of the Senate. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and also of the Committee on Riparian Rights. He was a member of the Joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1877—Gardner, Rep., 1,599; Doughty, Dem., 1,456; Pressy, Ind., 45.

1880—Gardner, Rep., 2,539; French, Dem., 1,626; Pressy, Gr'nb'k, 46.

Bergen County.

ISAAC WORTENDYKE.

(Dem., Hackensack.)

Senator Wortendyke was born at Newton (now Wortendyke), Bergen county, N. J., on October 2d, 1823. He pursued his collegiate studies at Rutgers College,

and graduated therefrom, being awarded first honor in 1846. He followed the occupation of teacher, being Principal of Claverack Academy, New York, from 1846 to 1849. He studied law and was admitted to practice in New York as attorney and counselor-at-law in 1851, and also by the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an attorney in 1878. From January, 1868, to January, 1878, a period of ten years, Mr. Wortendyke filled the office of Surrogate of Bergen county. He is now engaged in the practice of law, having his office at Hackensack, and residing at Midland Park, N. J. In 1880 he was elected to the Senate by a majority of 626 over Hassler, Rep. His term expires in 1884. Last year he was a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Militia, and of the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings and Sinking Fund.

1877—Cooper, Dem., 3,030; Howland, Rep., 2,844.

1880—Wortendyke, Dem., 4,277; Hassler, Rep., 3,649; Taylor, Gr'nb'k, 2.

Burlington County.

Hezekiah B. Smith.

(Dem., Smithville.)

Senator Smith was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in the year 1816. He learned the trade of a worker in wood, and at the age of nineteen he went into business for himself at Woodstock. Three years later, he took a partner, who, he avers, involved him in bankruptcy. When he was thirty years of age he had paid off all the debts of the firm and then he left Woodstock. He went to Woodburn, near Boston, which was the center of the eastern blind-making trade, with a machine of his own invention that would cut and clean forty mortises a minute. In that town at that time there were five principal blind manufacturers, all of whom were obliged to give up the business within a year. The dealers of blinds in Boston gave him a certificate that his invention had saved over $30,000 annually to buyers, and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association gave him a large gold medal which is yet in his possession. Since then he has taken out over twenty patents.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Smith went to a little manufacturing village, two miles from Mount Holly, and liking it he bought it. That is to say, he bought the manufactory and the houses standing there, which he converted into residences for his apprentices. It was then called Shreveville. He expended, it is stated, $300,000 in improvements. He has a natural liking for iron, and 1,200 tons of it have been used in the building of houses and in otherwise improving and ornamenting the real estate. He built a fine hall for the use of the operatives, and has employed and paid a bandmaster for a number of years to teach the mechanics instrumental music. He altered the name of the village to Smithville, after himself. A weekly journal called the Smithville *Mechanic*, devoted to mechanics, science and literature, he has published there for a long time. Altogether Mr. Smith estimates that he has invested over half a million of dollars in Smithville. He gives steady employment to over one hundred men the year round, and his manufactory is one of the most thriving industries in that section of the State.

In 1876 Mr. Smith ran for Congress in the Second District, against J. Howard Pugh, Rep., when the vote stood—Pugh, 16,015; Smith, 15,485; thus giving Pugh a majority of 530. In 1878 Mr. Smith faced the same foe again for Congressional honors, and this time he turned the tables on Mr. Pugh, the vote standing—Smith, 14,610; Pugh, 13,699; Smith's majority, 911. In 1880, J. Hart Brewer beat Mr. Smith for Congress, by a vote of 18,580 to 16,536, thus giving Brewer a majority of 2,044. In 1882, after a very lively contest, Mr. Smith defeated Charles Ewan Merritt for State Senator by a majority of 988.

1879—Deacon, Rep., 5,967; Ridgway, Dem., 4,888; Axtell, Gr'nb'k, 237.

1882—Smith, Dem., 6,358; Merritt, Rep., 5,370; Abbott, 131.

Camden County.

Albert Merritt.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Merritt was born at South Scituate, Plymouth county, Mass., January 1st, 1845, and removed to Cam-

den in 1868, where he has since resided. He was educated at Quincy, Mass., graduated from the high school at that place and passed an examination for Harvard College; but receiving an appointment as Assistant Paymaster in the Mississippi squadron, he abandoned the idea of entering college and gave his services to his country until the close of the war, when he was offered and accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He remained there one year, and then went to Boston, accepting the position of book-keeper and correspondent for Furber, Conant & Co., extensive fruit and produce dealers. On the first of January, 1868, he went to Philadelphia, and formed a copartnership with Davis & Warner, fruit and produce dealers, under the name of Davis, Warner & Co., the firm being afterwards Davis, Warner & Merritt, and upon the retirement of Mr. Davis, in 1878, the firm became Warner & Merritt. Principally through his energy and push the business of the firm has been extended and enlarged so as to be known over the entire world. They own and run a line of steamships to the West Indies and Central American ports, and a fleet of sailing vessels to Central and South America, being heavy exporters of flour, provisions and manufactured goods, and importers of fruits, nuts, &c. Their immense store and warehouse, which was totally destroyed by fire in August, 1881, was the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world, and has been rebuilt in even a more complete and extensive manner. Mr. Merritt is a thorough man of business, systematic and correct in whatever he does, and as a Senator has brought the same methods to bear where the interests of the State are concerned. While making no pretensions to oratory, he is capable of thinking correctly and presenting his views or conclusions on a matter in direct and forcible language.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and a member of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business. He was also a member of the Joint Committees on State Library and Sinking Fund.

1878—Sewell, Rep., 5,987; Ridgway, Dem., 4,624.

1881—Merritt, Rep., 6,072; Dialogue, Dem., 4,771; Coles, Tem., 274.

Cape May County.

WATERS B. MILLER.

(Dem , Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born in Gloucester county, in the year 1824. His father removed to Cape May in 1835. Since attaining his majority he has been actively engaged in almost every public improvement that affected his adopted county; was a member of the Assembly in the 77th Legislature, member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for ten years, Mayor of Cape May City four years, and for a number of years he was proprietor of Congress Hall hotel, Cape May, so celebrated throughout the country. It was largely due to his exertions that the present Cape May railroad was built, as when the enterprise seemed about to fail for want of means, he came forward and mortgaged his property to a heavy amount in order to raise the funds necessary to its completion. With a single exception (Rice, 1867), he is the only Democrat ever elected to the State Senate from Cape May county. In 1855 he was defeated by Mr. Diverty, Know-Nothing, and again in 1873 by Richard S. Leaming. He was elected in 1879 over Mr. Leaming, one of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Cape May, by a majority of 136. Last fall he was re-elected after a stubborn contest by a majority of 74 over Furman L. Richardson, formerly Assemblyman from that county.

Last year Senator Miller was a member of the Committees on Finance and Agriculture and Agricultural College, and of the Joint Committees on Commerce and Navigation and Reform School for Boys.

1879—Miller, Dem., 1,066; Leaming, Rep., 930.

1882—Miller, Dem., 1,052; Richardson, Rep., 978; Smith, 76.

Cumberland County.

ISAAC T. NICHOLS.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Nichols was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on March 22d, 1848, and is one of the

youngest members of the Senate. He was educated at the Bank Street Public School, Bridgeton, and apprenticed himself to Mr. George F. Nixon, of the Bridgeton *Chronicle*, under whom he learned the trade of a printer. In October, 1874, he entered into a partnership and purchased the *West Jersey Pioneer*, Bridgeton, N. J., which paper he now edits. The *Pioneer* is the leading Republican newspaper in Cumberland county. Mr. Nichols was chosen to represent the First Assembly District of Cumberland county, in the year 1876, by a majority of 246 over I. W. Richman, Dem. At the election of 1877 he was again returned to the Assembly by a majority of 160 over Jacob Kienzle, Dem.

During the Legislatures of 1877 and '78 Mr. Nichols served as a member of the Committee on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, State Library, and of the special committee appointed to examine the accounts and transactions of certain State officials, against whom charges had been brought. During his term in the House of Assembly he was one of the leaders of his party, and both in debate and by his general tact and intelligence won for himself an enviable reputation. He was elected Senator in 1880 over Whittaker, Dem., and Tyler, Gr'nb'k, by a plurality of 576 votes. His term expires in 1884.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Militia and a member of the Committee on Education. He was, also, Chairman of the Joint Committees on Printing and Public Grounds and Buildings, on all of which he rendered valuable services to the State.

1877—Whiticar, Rep., 2,667; Stratton, Dem., 2,378; Grosscup, Gr'nb'k, 1,824.

1880—Nichols, Rep., 4,301; Whittaker, Dem., 3,725; Tyler, Gr'nb'k, 544; scattering, 3.

Essex County.

William Stainsby.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Stainsby was born in England, July 3d, 1829, and came to this country when but two years of age.

His trade is that of a hatter, but for fifteen years he was in the saddlery and hardware manufacturing business. For the last eight years he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail business of oils and paints, in the city of Newark. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city for twelve consecutive years, from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1879. He was President of that body during the years 1876 and 1877, and at other times he was chairman of all the important committees. He is a very active politician, candid and courteous while expressing his opinions, and in the councils of his party he occupies position of high standing. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance, a member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, Chairman of the Joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts and Soldiers' Home, Newark, and member of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

1878—Francis, Rep., 14,352; Marsh, Dem., 12,908; Baxter, Gr'nb'k, 1,989.

1881—Stainsby, Rep., 13,573; Teese, Dem., 13,551; Avery, 388; Murphy, 115.

Gloucester County.

Thomas M. Ferrell.

(Dem., Glassboro.)

Last fall Mr. Ferrell was elected as a member of the National House of Representatives from the First District of New Jersey. For his sketch see page 49 under the head of "New Jersey's Congressmen." In the State Senate last year Mr. Ferrell served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Elections, and on the Joint Committees on State Prison and State Library.

1878—Bodine, Rep., 2,421; Lodge, Dem., 2,130; McCallister, Gr'nb'k, 955.

1881—Ferrell, Dem., 2,828; Pancoast, Rep., 2 342; Adams, Gr'nb'k, 163; Peaslee, Tem., 481.

Hudson County.

Elijah T. Paxton.

(Dem., Town of Union.)

Senator Elijah T. Paxton was born near Jamesburg, Middlesex county, N. J., in 1847, and is 35 years old. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the Englishtown Academy. He is a lawyer by profession, and a member of the firm of Hoffman & Paxton, of Jersey City. He commenced his legal studies in the office of ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, at Freehold, N. J., and completed them at Harvard, Mass., Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1866, and has since been in active practice in Hudson county. He was for several years the Corporation Attorney of Union Hill, and in the year 1877 represented the Eighth District of Hudson in the House of Assembly. During the latter part of that year he was appointed one of the Common Pleas Judges of Hudson, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge John Wiggins. He was elected to the State Senate in 1880, over Gilbert Collins, one of the leading and most popular Republicans of Hudson county, by a majority of 3,110, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Hudson county.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Municipal Corporations, and of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and Soldiers' Home at Newark.

1877—Rabe, Dem., 14,563; Weart, Rep., 8,995; Ransom, Pro., 32.

1880—Paxton, Dem., 18,554; Collins, Rep., 15,446; Wetmore, Gr'nb'k, 156.

Hunterdon County.

John Carpenter, Jr.

(Dem., Clinton.)

Mr. Carpenter was born at Oswego, N. Y., August 27th, 1840, and is editor and publisher of the Clinton

Democrat. He was Mayor of Clinton in 1871, and a member of the House of Assembly from the Second Hunterdon County District in 1873 and 1874. He was elected Clerk of the Assembly in 1875. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1876 to 1881, and in the latter year he was unanimously re-elected for another term of five years, but resigned the office. In 1879 he received 2,070 votes in the Democratic caucus of his county for State Senator, and in 1882 he was nominated for that office by a majority of 1,694 over Chester Van Syckel, Esq. He was elected by a majority of 1,682 over Dr. Jeremiah Hayhurst, the Republican candidate.

1879—Bosenbury, Dem., 3,514; Smith, Rep., 3,383; Conover, Gr'nb'k, 452; Herr, Tem., 336.

1882—Carpenter, Dem., 3,591; Hayhurst, Rep., 1,909; Mead, 717; Conover, 277.

Mercer County.

JOHN TAYLOR.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Taylor was born at Hamilton Square, Mercer county, October 6th, 1836, and is engaged extensively in the pork packing and cattle trade in the city of Trenton. His father carried on the business of brick-making, and in 1837 moved to Pennington, four years later to Princeton, and again, in 1846, he removed to Trenton, where he prosecuted his business until his demise, in 1849. The family, by the loss of its head, having been left without means of support, the subject of this sketch at once procured work with a brick-making firm in Trenton and continued in that employment until 1852, when he obtained a situation as clerk in A. R. Rainear's grocery, where, after three years' service, and then being only 18 years of age, he was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of Rainear, Son & Co. A year later, young Taylor withdrew from this firm and associated himself with his old co-clerk in the same store, Mr. James Ronan, under the firm name of Ronan & Taylor, without capital, for the inauguration and prosecution of the wholesale grocery business in the city. This was but an experiment,

which, however, soon proved a success, and has now grown to a trade of over $5,000,000 a year. In 1860, Mr. Ronan having relinquished his interest and entered into another branch of the jobbing grocery business, Mr. Taylor associated himself with Mr. D. P. Forst, under the firm name of Forst & Taylor, which partnership continued until 1870, with marked success, when Mr. Taylor retired and at once engaged in the pork packing and cattle trade. This business he now conducts on a very large scale, giving employment to a large number of hands. Mr. Taylor's education was limited to what might have been gleaned from a quarter's schooling each winter, until he was 14 years old. During his successful business career the Senator has always manifested a creditable public spirit, and to him the city of Trenton owes a great deal for the rapid progress it has made of late years. He is the projector and principal owner of Taylor Opera House and was the originator of the private market system. He was a member of the Trenton Common Council for 12 years, where he took an active part in shaping the wise financial policy which has been adopted by the city. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Trenton and of the Standard Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Taylor is undoubtedly a self-made man, and there is no other man in the community who enjoys a higher reputation for uprightness, progressiveness and true manhood than he. His election to the State Senate over one of the most popular of Democrats, by a majority of 755 in a close county, truly attests this fact.

Last year he served as Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Claims and Pensions, and as a member of the Committee on Fisheries; and, also, as Chairman of the Joint Committees on State Prison and Industrial School for Girls, and member of the Committee on Printing.

1877—Marsh, Dem., 5,878; Bruere, Rep., 5,756; Howell, Pro., 137.

1880—Taylor, Rep, 7,338; Moore, Dem, 6,583; scattering, 3.

Middlesex County.

Abraham V. Schenck.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Senator Schenck was born in the city of New Brunswick, October 12th, 1821, his ancestors having settled in that place before the Revolutionary war. He is the son of Henry Harris Schenck, who was long a resident of New Brunswick, one of its active business men, a liberal supporter of the First Reformed Church of that city, and one of its Elders at the time of his death in 1851. Of him it was truthfully said at his decease: "His life was without reproach and he died without an enemy."

Abraham V. Schenck was educated at New Brunswick, studied law with Hon. Henry V. Speer, was admitted to the bar November term, 1843, and received his counselor's license November term, 1847. He was elected Mayor of New Brunswick in 1851. He has always, since his admission, practiced his profession in his native city, where he soon became a leading member of the Middlesex bar, and has been for years engaged in most of the important causes in that county and in many cases of public interest in the State and Federal courts. He has been, at different times, Counsel for the city of New Brunswick, private counsel for numerous corporations, counsel for the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers of the city of New Brunswick, and counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, both of which last named positions he now holds.

On the decease of Charles M. Herbert, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Middlesex county, in 1871, Mr. Schenck was requested by Hon. Edward W. Scudder, Justice of the Supreme Court, to discharge the duties of that office until a successor should be appointed; and at the following session of the Legislature, in 1872, Gov. Joel Parker nominated Mr. Schenck to that office, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate without a reference.

It was said in regard to Mr. Schenck's remarkable success as Prosecutor of the Pleas, that during his whole term of office he had the good fortune never to

have had an indictment quashed, nor even a motion made for that purpose, and that not a single conviction that he obtained was carried by writ of error to a higher court for review.

The nomination for State Senator was tendered to Mr. Schenck by the Republican party of Middlesex county in October, 1882. It was entirely unsought and unsolicited by him. He gave but little personal attention to the canvass, devoting his entire time to the duties of his profession, and consequently he was elected by the small majority of 40 over the Democratic candidate, James Neilson, who made most strenuous efforts for election.

The smallness of this majority induced Mr. Neilson to apply to Judge Scudder, of the Supreme Court, for a "recount" under the statute of March 11th, 1880, which was ordered. The recount commenced November 27th and ended November 30th, 1882. The result gave Mr. Schenck precisely the same number of votes as the original count, 5,390, while it increased Mr. Neilson's from 5,350 to 5,355; and, consequently, reduced Mr. Schenck's majority from 40 to 35.

The "recount" showed slight errors on both sides, but they were nearly equalized in the aggregate result.

1879—Martin, Rep., 5,368; Robbins, Dem., 4,400.

1882—Schenck, Rep., 5,390; Neilson, Dem., 5,355.

Monmouth County.

John S. Applegate.

(Rep., Red Bank.)

Senator Applegate was born August 6th, 1837, at Middletown, N. J., and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Madison University in 1858, studied law under the late Hon. W. L. Dayton, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He has one of the largest practices in Monmouth county, is considered a good speaker, and a gentleman of enviable reputation. He has been President of the Second National Bank of Red Bank since 1875.

Last year Mr. Applegate was a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, Unfinished Business and Claims and Pensions, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College and of the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund, and member of the Joint Committees on Commerce and Navigation and Reform School for Boys.

1878—Beekman, Ind., 5,307; Patterson, Dem., 4,729; Chattle, Tem., 182; Hendrickson, Gr'nb'k, 347; Longstreet, Ind. Dem, 11.

1881—Applegate, R., 6,336; Patterson, Dem., 5,343; Haws, 51.

Morris County.

James C. Youngblood.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Senator Youngblood was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., on November 25th, 1840, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1864, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Henry C. Pitney, under the firm name of Pitney & Youngblood, which association still continues, the firm being of the leading ones in the profession. Mr. Youngblood served as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county, from May, 1869, to May, 1873. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874 by 210 majority, and in 1875 by 522 majority. He is one of the best debaters in the Senate and one of the most prominent Republicans in the State. He was elected to the Senate over Stickle, Dem., and Duggan, Gr'nb'k, by a majority of 505 votes. His term expires in 1884.

Last year he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Corporations; also, Chairman of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and State Library, and a member of the Joint Committee on Printing.

1877—Canfield, Dem., 4,428; Hilliard, Rep., 4,016.

1880—Youngblood, Rep., 5,647; Stickle, Dem., 5,066; Duggan, Gr'nb'k, 46.

Ocean County.

Abraham C. B. Havens.

(Rep., Metedeconk.)

Senator Abraham Charles Bartolette Havens was born at the place where he now resides, on March 28th, 1841, and is a son of Rev. A. O. S. Havens, a Baptist clergyman of Ocean county, who was elected Assemblyman in 1853, and died in October, 1854; is a brother of Hon. John G. W. Havens, State Senator from Ocean county from 1872 to 1875, and now Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, 4th District of the United States. Left fatherless in his fourteenth year, he assumed control of the farm, and superintended its operations for his widowed mother, until 1860, when he joined his brother in the general merchandising business, in which he continued nine years. Ever an earnest advocate of free public schools, in the organization of a Township Board of Trustees, in compliance with "An act to establish a system of Public Instruction," he was chosen Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee to adopt a Uniform Series of Text-books. In 1869 he was chiefly instrumental in erecting and furnishing a neat and commodious school building in his native village, and since that date he has been engaged in teaching. As a partial result of his labor, fifteen pupils have received teachers' certificates, many of whom have been employed in the schools of Ocean and the adjacent counties for several years. He is a school teacher and land conveyancer by occupation, and has held the following official positions: School Trustee from April, 1864, to September, 1873, when he resigned to become Principal of the School. Again chosen, September, 1876, and still occupies the position; Clerk of Brick township from March, 1866, to March, 1872; Collector of Brick township from March, 1875, to March, 1879; Calendar Clerk of the New Jersey Senate during sessions of 1875 and 1876; now senior member of the Ocean County Board of School Examiners, having been appointed May, 1872; Master in Chancery, appointed by the late Hon. A O. Zabriskie, April, 1872; Notary Public, appointed by Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, April, 1875.

He was elected Senator in 1880 over Blodgett, Dem., and Hooper, Gr'nb'k, by a majority of 45 votes.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, a member of the Committees on Militia and Elections; Chairman of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills and member of the Joint Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

1877—Emson, Dem., 1,900; Gulick, Rep., 1,361.

1880—Havens, Rep., 1,827; Blodgett, Dem., 1,747; Hooper, Gr'nb'k, 33; scattering, 2.

Passaic County.

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Griggs was born at Newton, Sussex county, July 10th, 1849, and having been prepared for college entered Lafayette College, at Easton, whence he was graduated in the class of 1868. He immediately entered the law office of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, and after pursuing his studies there for some time removed to Paterson, entering the office of the Hon. Socrates Tuttle, of that city. He was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1871, and three years later received his license as counselor. Soon after his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by Mr. Tuttle, the firm being Tuttle & Griggs. Three or four years ago Mr. Griggs opened an office for himself, and enjoys a large and increasingly lucrative practice. In 1875 he was elected to the Assembly from the old First District of Passaic county, then comprising the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth wards of Paterson, Acquackanonk township and the city of Passaic. The Constitutional Amendments had just been adopted, and the Legislature of 1876 addressed itself to the work of revising many of the laws and of conforming the legislation of the State to the amended Constitution. In this work Mr. Griggs took an active part, and many of the most important general laws were committed to him for revision and completion in their details. The Election Law of 1876 was among

these measures. He was re-elected in 1876, and continued this same kind of work, his peculiar fitness therefor being readily conceded by his fellow-members. Very much against his will, and in fact against his positive declarations that he would not be a candidate, he was nominated for a third term by the Republicans of his district, who felt that success was only possible with him as their leader. But, although he made an exceptionally good run, the popular tide was strongly against his party, and he was defeated. In 1878 he was appointed counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, which office he held until in 1879 he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson, when he declined a re-election to the position given him by the County Board. He was re-appointed City Counsel of Paterson in 1880, '81 and '82, his term being from May to May.

1879—Hobart, Rep., 5,546; Hopper, Dem., 3,647; Wan, Gr'nb'k, 122.

1882—Griggs, Rep., 6,150; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,968; Beggs, 261; Carver, 77.

Salem County.

George Hires.

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Hires was born in Elsinboro, Salem county, January 26th, 1835, and follows the business of glass manufacturing. He was formerly a merchant. He has all his life been identified with the interests of Salem county, and has ever been a staunch and earnest Republican. Not a partisan, but so thoroughly imbued with the principles and purposes of the party as to act from a conscientious devotion to duty—never seeking office, but always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to win success. In 1867 he was elected Sheriff, which office he filled with entire credit to himself and to the county. He is at present at the head of the firm of Hires & Co., the extensive glass manufacturers at Quinton. By his industry, integrity and wise foresight, he has enjoyed a remarkably successful business career.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, a member of the Committees on

Corporations and Engrossed Bills, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and member of the Joint Committees on State Prison and Passed Bills.

1878—Keasbey, Rep., 2,822; Grier, Dem., 2,504; Dickerson, Gr'nb'k, 335; Cooper, Tem., 310.

1881—Hires, Rep., 3,062; Casper, Dem., 2,401; Atkinson, Gr'nb'k, 99.

Somerset County.

Eugene Solomon Doughty.

(Dem., Somerville.)

Senator Doughty is a son of the late Major General Solomon Doughty, and a brother of Joshua Doughty, who, at one time, was a State Senator from Somerset county. All his lifetime he has been identified with the growth and progress of his native State of New Jersey. He was born at Doughty's Mills, Morris county, May 11th, 1812. He was formerly a farmer and miller in that county, but moved to Somerset in 1838, where he entered into a copartnership with his brother Joshua in the dry goods and general merchandise business. Afterwards he engaged in the lumber business in Somerville, in which he has continued to the present day. At one time he was largely interested in the lumber-cutting business in Pennsylvania. In 1850, when Somerset was a Republican county, he was elected to the House of Assembly, and re-elected the following year. He has been a stockholder of the State Bank of Elizabeth since 1843, and was a Director for thirty years. For the past thirteen years he has been President of the Somerset County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a man of great force of character, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and remarkable for his kindness to the poor.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations and Claims and Pensions, and on the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

1878—Schenck, Rep., 2,734; Doughty, Dem., 2,472; Opie, Gr'nb'k, 223.

1881—Doughty, Dem., 2,525; Schenck, Rep., 2,453; Coriell, 66.

Sussex County.

Lewis Cochran.

(Dem., Newton.)

Senator Cochran was born at Newton, February 8th, 1843, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1868, and as a counselor at the February term, 1872. He was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex county for several years, and was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for the same county by Governor Parker, March 25th, 1874; was re-appointed by Governor McClellan five years later, and he is now serving his second term. He was a delegate to the last National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and he received 81 votes (86 being necessary for a nomination) in the last Fourth District Democratic Congressional Convention at which Hon. Henry S. Harris was nominated for Congress.

1879—Lawrence, Dem., 2,669; Stiles, Rep., 2,395.

1882—Cochran, Dem., 2,703; Stiles, Rep, 2,542; Smith, 76.

Union County.

Benjamin A. Vail.

(Rep., Rahway.)

Senator Vail was born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15th, 1844. He has been a member of the Rahway Common Council for two years, and was member of Assembly in the years 1876, '77. He is a lawyer by profession.

He is now serving his second term in the State Senate. In 1878 he was elected by a majority of 454 over Martine, Dem., and in 1881 he was re-elected by a majority of 364 over Hyer, Dem. He is one of the ablest members of the Senate, and he always takes a leading part in the proceedings of that body.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Fisheries, a member of the Com-

mittees on Railroads and Canals and Riparian Rights; also, a member of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and Soldiers' Home at Newark.

1878—Vail, Rep., 4,758; Martine, Dem., 4,304; Whitney, Gr'nb'k, 784.

1881—Vail, Rep., 4,520; Hyer, Dem., 4,156; Urner, Gr'nb'k, 368.

Warren County.

George H. Beatty.

(Dem., Hope.)

Senator Beatty was born in Vienna, Warren county, December 13th, 1815, and is, consequently, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation, but was formerly a dealer in stock cattle and sheep. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1854, '55 and '56. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Hardwick Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twenty-five years, a Director of the Warren County House for five years, and he has held many other township offices. He is a trusted and prominent member of his party, and has taken an active interest in promoting its welfare for a number of years.

Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business and Engrossed Bills, and on the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

1878—Cramer, Rep., 2,572; Beatty, Dem., 2,333; Davis, Gr'nb'k, 1,555; Pursel, Ind. Dem., 573.

1881—Beatty, Dem., 3,486; Howey, Rep., 2,801; Davis, Gr'nb'k, 279.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions

on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business

has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.

5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means;
A Committee on the Judiciary;
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College;
A Committee on Education;
A Committee on Elections;
A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
A Committee on Municipal Corporations;
A Committee on Militia;
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions;
A Committee on Corporations;
A Committee on Banks and Insurance;
A Committee on Unfinished Business;
A Committee on Incidental Expenses;
A Committee on Stationery;
A Committee on Riparian Rights;
A Committee on Revision of Laws;
A Committee on Fisheries;
A Committee on Railroads and Canals;
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects;

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts;
A Committee on the State Prison;
A Committee on Public Printing;
A Committee on the Library;
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums;
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings;
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation;
A Committee on Passed Bills;
A Committee on Federal Relations;
A Committee on Sinking Fund;
A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark;
A Committee on Reform School for Boys;
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the

member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be: "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be: "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by ayes and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions, except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH SESSION.

Atlantic County.

JOHN L. BRYANT.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly District in the entire county.

Mr. Bryant was born in Atlantic county, April 25th, 1844. He formerly followed the business of a carpenter and builder, but is now a hotel-keeper. At different times since 1868 he has been a member of the City Council of Atlantic City, having served four years altogether. He was Mayor of that city for one year—in 1878—and is at present a member of the Board of Health.

1881—Shinn, Dem., 1,747; Elvins, Rep., 1,520; Fowler, 53.

1882—Bryant, Rep., 1,917; Thompson, Dem., 1,497; Tilton, Tem., 277; Davis, Gr'nb'k, 94.

Bergen County.

First District.

PETER R. WORTENDYKE.

(Dem., Pascack.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of New Barbadoes, Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington and Washington.

Mr. Wortendyke was born at Chestnut Ridge, Bergen county, April 7th, 1822, and is a farmer. He was Township Collector during the years 1853, '55, '56, '66, '67 and '68; Chosen Freeholder in 1859, '60, '61 and '82, and Commissioner of Appeal in 1875, '76 and '77.

1881—Sisson, Dem., 1,585; Lozier, Rep., 978; Leonard, 67.

1882—Wortendyke, Dem., 1,954; Bogart, Rep., 1,641; Scattering, 28.

Second District.

JOHN VAN BUSSUM.

(Dem., Corona)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, Midland, Ridgewood, Franklin and Hohokus.

Mr. Van Bussum was born at Peck Hook, between Passaic and Corona, Bergen county, February 4th, 1840, and is a farmer—an occupation which he has always followed. He is a son of David D. Van Bussum, who was a member of the House of Assembly in 1838 and 1839. The subject of this sketch is an Assessor of Lodi township, and he has held other local positions. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 to 1873, and a member of the Bergen County Democratic Executive Committee for five years. He is descended from one of the oldest and best known Democratic families in the county, and is of the sixth generation born in the old homestead He is known as a man of untiring industry and determination.

He is now serving a third term as a member of the House of Assembly. During his Legislative career he has been noted for activity, industry and fidelity to his official duties.

Last year he was a member of the Committee on Unfinished Business and of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and Federal Relations.

1881—Van Bussum, Dem., 1,280; Walton, Rep., 943.

1882—Van Bussum, Dem., 1,511; Bogert, Rep., 1,435.

Burlington County.

First District.

THEODORE BUDD.

(Dem., Pemberton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton and Springfield.

Mr. Budd was born on a farm in Southampton township, Burlington county, N. J., November 7th, 1833. He is a farmer, and, also, one of the largest cranberry growers in the State. For two hundred years his ancestors have all been farmers. He is a lineal descendant of the family of William Budd, who came to Burlington county in 1678, one year after that settlement was made. His revered ancestor was a large locator of lands in that county, and it is under his title some of the best property there is now held. His share of the proprietary right is at present owned by the subject of this sketch, to whom it has descended in the regular line of ancestry. Mr. Budd was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1866 to 1869. As an active Democratic politician he has no superior in the county.

1881—Carter, Rep., 2,047; Murphy, Dem., 1,820.

1882—Budd, Dem., 2,225; Foley, Rep., 1,181; Brown, Tem., 320.

Second District.

STACY H. SCOTT.

(Dem., Burlington.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Burlington, Beverly City, Beverly township, Chester, Cinnaminson, Delran, Mount Laurel and Willinboro.

Mr. Scott was born near Burlington City, April 24th, 1831, and is a farmer. His first ancestor in the county was Benjamin Scott, one of the London Commissioners

who located the town, which now comprises Burlington City, in 1677. He was of Quaker stock, and he settled on a tract of land, about 3,000 acres in extent. The present member holds 70 acres of that tract, which has never been out of the family since its original settlement by his ancestor. Mr. Scott has held many positions of trust. He was on the Township Committee of Burlington township, and served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 almost continuously to the present time. He is now an active member of that body. In 1881, he was defeated by Hon. Thomas M. Locke for member of Assembly, but last year Mr. Scott turned the tables on Mr. Locke.

1881—Locke, Rep., 1,948; Scott, Dem., 1,785.

1882—Scott, Dem., 2,108; Locke, Rep., 1,751; Jessup, 19.

Third District.

HORACE CRONK.

(Dem., Mount Holly.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington, Westhampton and Woodland.

Mr. Cronk was born at Tunbridge Wells, county of Kent, England, May 23d, 1836. He is a coal dealer and has been in that business since 1865. He came with his parents to this country in 1839. His early education was received at Mount Holly, but he graduated from Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Philadelphia, in March, 1865. He ran for member of Assembly in the then Fourth District of Burlington county in 1877 against Hon. W. Budd Deacon, and was defeated by only 17 votes. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from Northampton township for one year—from May, 1875, to May, 1876. Last year he was selected by the Democracy for his District to lead a forlorn hope, and right nobly did he

perform his task, by defeating his Republican competitor by a handsome majority. As Mr. Cronk says himself, "I went in and won; motto, honesty; whatsoever you undertake to do, do it heartily." His election in such a strong Republican District was a surprise to politicians of both parties. Mr. Herr, Republican, was elected there in 1881 by a majority of 840 over Mr. French, Democrat.

1881—Herr, Rep., 2,305; French, Dem., 1,465; Trotter, 91.

1882—Cronk, Dem., 2,158; Palmer, Rep., 1,902; Peacock, 70.

Camden County.

First District.

George D. Borton.

(Dem., Camden.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Borton was born near Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., January 28th, 1848, and is a druggist—a profession which he has followed since he was eighteen years old. He was brought up on a farm until he was that age, when he entered a drug store at Moorestown, where he served three years. He then went to Philadelphia and served as a drug clerk for five years. In 1874 he started business on his own account at his present location. He began in poor circumstances and has never received help from any one. By the dint of his untiring industry he has secured for himself a good degree of prosperity. He has never held public office until now, and this one he did not seek.

1881—Heath, Dem., 2,031; Middleton, Rep., 1,730; Freeman, Tem., 121.

1882—Borton, Dem., 1,889; Dudley, Rep., 1,534; Bonsall, Ind. Rep., 727; Woodhull, 84; Freeman, 14.

Second District.

JOHN BAMFORD.

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Bamford was born at Trenton, N. J., September 24th, 1827. He is now a hotel keeper, but was formerly a carpenter and builder. He served an apprenticeship to the carpentry trade with Robert Aitken in Trenton, and removed to Gloucester City, Camden county, in 1848. He carried on the business of a carpenter and builder there until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the 9th New Jersey Volunteers under Colonel Allen, on October 8th, 1861, as Quartermaster's Sergeant. He served with that regiment until December 19th, 1863, when he was transferred to the 3d New Jersey Cavalry and promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. Soon afterward he was elevated to the First Lieutenancy and commanded Company H until he was further promoted to the rank of Quartermaster, July 31st, 1864. He served on the staffs of Generals Sheridan and Custer, and was mustered out of service August 1st, 1865. This is the first time he ever held a public office.

1881—Mines, Rep., 2,091; Sloan, Dem., 1,623.

1882—Bamford, Rep., 2,004; Branning, Dem., 1,898; Appden, 36.

Third District.

CLAYTON STAFFORD.

(Rep., Ellisburg.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the borough of Merchantville, Gloucester City, and the townships of Delaware, Centre, Haddon, Gloucester, Waterford and Winslow.

Mr. Stafford was born near Glendale, Camden county, October 3d, 1854, and is a farmer. He is at present Clerk of Delaware township.

1881—McMurray, Rep., 1,834; Latimer, Dem., 1,550.

1882—Stafford, Rep, 1,756; Da Costa, Dem., 1,552.

Cape May County.

JESSE D. LUDLAM.

(Dem., South Dennisville.)

The District embraces the entire county.

Mr. Ludlam was born in Dennisville, February 28th, 1840, and is a farmer and dealer in cedar lumber. He is a descendant of one of the first settlers of Cape May county, and was educated in the public schools and Pennington Seminary. For ten years he was a member of the Township Committee, during five of which he acted as Chairman. He was District Clerk of the Public Schools for twelve years, and Inspector of Election four years. In 1879 he was elected as member of Assembly from Cape May county by a majority of 18 over Williams, Republican, but in the year following he was defeated by Richardson, Republican, by a majority of 212.

1881—Richardson, Rep., 1,076; Garretson, Dem., 490; Godfrey, 63.

1882—Ludlam, Dem., 1,060; Gandy, Rep., 981; Post, Gr'nb'k, 68.

Cumberland County.

First District.

ISAAC M. SMALLEY.

(Dem., Roadstown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the first, second and third wards of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek and Greenwich.

Mr. Smalley was born near Bridgeton, Cumberland county, May 8th, 1830. He is a farmer, besides being engaged in the nursery business. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for several years, and for the last two years he has been a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

1881—Ladow, Rep., 1,479; Cobb, Dem., 1,356; Davis, Gr'nb'k, 342.

1882—Smalley, Dem., 1,807; Seeley, Rep., 1,647; Glaspey, Gr'nb'k, 583.

Second District.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

(Rep., Millville.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Millville and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield.

Mr. Campbell was born at Williamstown, Gloucester county, N. J., July 26th, 1844, and is a glassblower by trade. He has served seven years as Trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Millville, and for five years he was a member of the Board of Education of that town. He works at his trade every day, and considers his calling a grand one. His only object in life, he says, is to elevate labor, and to harmonize it and capital, believing those interests to be mutual. To that end he is contributing his influence, and he hopes to see it accomplished before he takes his exit to another world.

1881—Baker, Dem., 1,253; Avis, Rep., 1,054; Allen, Gr'nb'k, 519.

1882—Campbell, Rep., 1,727; Baker, Dem., 1,616; Sailor, Gr'nb'k, 390.

Essex County.

First District.

JOHN HALL PARSONS.

(Rep., Montclair.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield, Belleville and Franklin.

Mr. Parsons was born in Brooklyn, New York, November, 3d, 1845, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Township Committee of Montclair for

several years. In the House of last year he served on the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, and on the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

1881—Parsons, Rep., 1,340; Crane, Dem., 954; Whitehead, 202.

1882—Parsons, Rep., 1,657; Sandford, Dem., 1,287; Bingham, 100.

Second District.

JOHN GILL.

(Rep., Orange.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Orange and the township of East Orange.

Mr. Gill was born at Walpole, Mass., November 28th, 1835, and is engaged in the business of fur hat forming. He has followed the occupation also of hat manufacturing. He has been a School Commissioner, having been appointed as such by the Orange Common Council, in 1874, to fill a vacancy. In 1875 he was elected to that office to fill an unexpired term of one year, and in 1876 he was elected for three years. Formerly, while in Massachusetts, he was associated with his father and brother in the hat manufacturing business. In 1872, he formed a copartnership with his brother, when they established themselves at Orange in the hat forming business. He has already served two terms in the House of Assembly—in 1879 and 1880—when he was a member of the leading committees. His rank as a legislator is very high, both as to ability and integrity.

1881—McGowan, Dem., 1,415; Munn, Rep., 1,362; Alphonse, 25; Clarke, 63.

1882—Gill, Rep., 1,999; Meeker, Dem., 1,481; Alphonse, 21.

Third District.

LUCIUS B. HUTCHINSON.

(Rep., South Orange.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Clinton, Livingston, Millburn, South

Orange, West Orange and the fourteenth ward of Newark.

Mr. Hutchinson was born at Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, January 6th, 1839. He is a stock broker. He went into Wall street as a boy in 1856. He served three terms as Village Trustee in South Orange, and was elected School Trustee in July, 1879, and re-elected in July, 1881, besides has been Chairman of the Board since July, 1879. He takes a great interest in education, and it is largely due to his liberality that the beautiful new school-house which now adorns South Orange was erected. In local affairs of all kinds he has been very prominent. He says he has no political ambition beyond the present term of the Legislature.

1881—Robertson, Rep., 1,440; Smith, Dem., 912.

1882—Hutchinson, Rep., 1,513; Rogers, Dem., 1,117; Robertson, Ind. Rep., 53.

Fourth District.

DAVID YOUNG.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the eighth and eleventh wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Young was born in Scotland, May 6th, 1849. He is a surveyor by profession, and belongs to the firm of Van Duyne & Young, Newark. He was an Alderman of that city from January, 1876, to January, 1882, and during the last four years of his service he was President of the Board. He is thoroughly versed in municipal affairs and taxation problems, and in the Legislature of last year his experience in that line helped very much in the enactment of good laws on those subjects. He ranks high as a debater and parliamentarian.

Last year he served on the Committees on Corporations and Banks and Insurance, and on the Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylums.

1881—Young, Rep., 1,705; Vroom, Dem., 984; Ryerson, 31.

1882—Young, Rep., 1,690; Hendry, Dem., 1,514; Koch, 24.

Fifth District.

JAMES N. ARBUCKLE.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of the first, fourth and fifteenth wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Arbuckle was born at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., January 24th, 1831. He came to Newark in 1868, when he engaged in the hide and tallow business, which he now continues. He kept a livery stable in Delhi for several years. This is the first time he ever held public office. The Republican majority in this District in 1881, when it was carried by Mr. Brewster, Republican, over Mr. Goeller, Democrat, was 251.

1881—Brewster, Rep., 1,852; Goeller, Dem., 1,601.

1882—Arbuckle, Dem., 1,987; Brewster, Rep., 1,907; Bucklin, 30.

Sixth District.

JOHN HENRY MURPHY.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises the second and third wards, and first district, seventh ward, city of Newark.

Mr. Murphy was born at Hoboken, N. J., April 20th, 1849. He is a journeyman hatter by occupation. This is the first time he ever held public office, having been called from the workshop to represent the working classes of his District. In 1881 the District was carried by Mr. Pennington, Rep., by a majority of 633 over Mr. Rand, Democrat.

1881—Pennington, Rep., 1,825; Rand, Dem., 1,192.

1882—Murphy, Dem., 1,672; Pennington, Rep., 1,507.

Seventh District.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the sixth ward and the second and third districts of the seventh ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. O'Connor was born in England, of Irish parents, March 12th, 1833. He is a carpenter by trade, but for some years he carried on the liquor business in Newark. Lately he has been the proprietor of a large refreshment pavillion at Coney Island, which he successfully managed until the summer of 1882, when he was forced to relinquish it owing to ill health. He rented the establishment and retired to his home in Newark, where his health gradually improved, and now it is almost entirely restored.

In September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 27th New Jersey Regiment, and he served with so much bravery that in line of battle, at Fredericksburg, he was promoted to the rank of Color Sergeant. Afterwards he recruited a company for the 33d Regiment, and went out as Captain of Company F. At the fall of Atlanta he was promoted to the rank of Major, and he served honorably and heroically until the war ended.

This is the Major's fourth term in the Legislature, which is an honor very seldom conferred on members from any part of the State, and unprecedented in Essex county. He is now serving a second term as Alderman of the city of Newark from the seventh ward. Each time he was elected by a handsome majority. His legislative and aldermanic career has won golden opinions from both parties, not only for his strict integrity, industry and faithfulness, but also for the courage of his convictions, which on all occasions he promptly and fearlessly expresses. Dauntless and outspoken in debate, he never fails to advocate warmly the enactment of good laws, or to denounce the introduction of iniquitous legislation. A rigid party man, still he at all times respects the opinions of his opponents. Ever ready to reward merit and serve a friend, yet whenever he is the victim of mean, unprincipled men, he may forgive, but not forget. He has rendered invaluable service to the people of Newark by his vigilant course in the Common Council, and he has been largely instrumental in bringing to light the stupendous frauds which have lately thrown a cloud over the good name of that city. He demanded the continuance of the investigation by expert accountants, until the rotten branches of the infected departments were exposed to view. The prosecution of vigorous measures to that end was his hobby, and as to

how well he succeeded, the tax-payers of Newark can readily testify. As a party leader, both in the Legislature and Common Council, he has had but few equals, and he is a zealous friend of the working classes. No other man can lay claim to higher merit. That every one who knows the Major and is acquainted with his career, will accord him this tribute, there is no reason in the world to doubt. While in the House he has served on some of the most important committees, and taken prominence as a ready and pithy debater. Although in poor health last year, he was forced to accede to the wishes of his constituents to again represent them in the Legislature.

1881—Turkes, Dem., 1,561; Krais, Rep., 1,335.

1882—O'Connor, Dem., 2,074; Chandler, Rep., 1,351.

Eighth District.

WILLIAM HILL.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Legislative District consists of the thirteenth ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. Hill was born in New York City, December 24th, 1845. He follows the business of a brewer, being a member of the firm of Hill & Piez, in the city of Newark. He is by trade a coppersmith. He never held any political office until his election to the present Legislature.

1881—Bruemmer, Rep., 1,472; Manger, Dem., 1,094.

1882 (Special)—Fiedler, Dem., 1,578; Baier, Rep., 990.

1882—Hill, Dem., 1,584; Roder, Rep., 1,430; Hanle, 29.

Ninth District.

JOHN LACEY ARMITAGE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District is composed of the ninth and tenth wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Armitage was born in Newark, October 26th, 1851, and is engaged in the manufacture of varnish in that city. At one time he was a law student. He was elected School Commissioner, to fill a vacancy, in 1880, and the following year he was elected as such for a full term, which expires in 1884. In 1881 this Legislative District was carried by Mr. Smith, Republican, by a majority of 504 over Mr. Baxter, Democrat.

1881—Smith, Rep., 1,715; Baxter, Dem., 1,211.

1882—Armitage, Dem., 1,646; Smith, Rep., 1,389; Lyer, 135.

Tenth District.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Tenth Legislative District is composed of the fifth and twelfth wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Harrigan was born in Ireland, October 30th, 1838. He is engaged in the manufacture of mineral water. He has generally taken a prominent part in the politics of Newark, and his influence, in his own ward particularly, is very strong. At Democratic Gubernatorial conventions he has held much sway. He has served on the Essex County Public Road Board for three terms of two years each, and held other positions of honor and trust.

1881—McMahan, Dem., 1,503; Kieb, Rep., 1,020.

1882—Harrigan, Dem., 1,830; Hallgring, Rep., 1,117; Nolan, 62.

Gloucester County.

JOB S. HAINES.

(Rep., Mickleton.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Haines was born in Gloucester county and is about forty-five years of age. He is a farmer and of Quaker ancestry. He is well and popularly known in

that section of the State, and has earned for himself a high reputation for integrity by reason of the successful and satisfactory manner in which he has acted as administrator of a number of estates—small and large. In 1881 the District was carried by Mr. Hewitt, Democrat, by a majority of 145 over Mr. Craft, Republican.

1881—Hewitt, Dem., 2,586; Craft, Rep., 2,441; Tonkin, Tem., 519; Norcross, Gr'nb'k, 264.

1882—Haines, Rep., 3,170; Hewitt, Dem., 2,754; McIntosh, 124.

Hudson County.

First District.

PETER FARMER WANSER.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Wanser was born in Middlesex county, N. J., January 24th, 1849. He is an United States Custom Inspector.

1881—Farrier, Rep., 1,286; McLaughlin, Dem., 854.

1882—Wanser, Rep., 1,313, Fisk, Dem., 950; McLaughlin, 20; Greenwood, 30.

Second District.

JOSEPH T. KELLY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Kelly was born in Jersey City, December 14th, 1849. He now carries on a meat and vegetable market, but formerly kept canal stores and stables. He has never held political office before, although he has always been a zealous and active worker for the best interests of his party. His friends have frequently urged him to allow the use of his name for different offices, but he

always declined, until he accepted the nomination for the Legislature.

1881—O'Rourke, Dem., 983; Hetherington, Rep., 351; McCarthy, Dem, 909; Wilterscheim, 200.

1882—Kelly, Dem., 963; O'Rourke, Ind. Dem., 440; Sheeran, Ind. Dem., 509; Murphy, Ind. Dem., 538.

Third District.

THOMAS VINCENT CATOR.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Cator was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, July 18th, 1846, and he is a lawyer by profession. He studied law with Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., late Attorney General of the State of New York, and afterwards finished his studies in Philadelphia and New York cities. He was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law in New York City, in May, 1873. Last year Mr. Cator represented this District in the Legislature, but owing to ill health he did not take his seat till late in the session. When he did appear he at once entered into an active and vigorous opposition against certain railroad measures, particularly Senate Bill No. 167, which affected the river front of Hudson county. He and Congressman-elect McAdoo led this opposition, and the House, on more than one occasion, was edified by gems of eloquence and debating skill from those gentlemen, which have left a deep impress in that epoch of New Jersey legislation. As an orator, a debater and a parliamentarian, Mr. Cator has had but few equals in the Legislatures of this State. He was chairman of the special committee appointed by the House to investigate charges of bribery in connection with the bill above mentioned. He also served as a member of the Committee on Corporations.

1881—Cator, Anti-Monop., 1,539; Dickinson, Rep., 1,083.

1882—Cator, Rep, 1,468; Dingler, Dem, 1,274.

Fourth District.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, and is an editor and literary writer. He was formerly a school teacher. At seventeen years of age he graduated at the State Normal College of Connecticut. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York City, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years, previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. Since that time he has edited the trade publications of the American News Company for nine years, and he has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was President of the Board of Education of Jersey City in 1874, and served as a member of that body, from that year and until 1878 He was defeated for the House of Assembly in 1881 by only seven votes.

1881—Durell, Rep., 985; Chapman, Dem., 977.

1882—Chapman, Dem., 1,128; Brantigam, Rep, 1,070.

Fifth District.

FRANK O. COLE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Cole was born at Providence, Rhode Island, September 24th, 1846. He carries on a drug store in Jersey City. At the age of fifteen (in 1861) he enlisted in the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment and served four years and nine months—the first year in the

hospital department and the remainder of the time in the ranks. He took part in the battles of Baton Rouge, Kox's Plantation, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and the siege of Port Hudson. He has always been an active and consistent Republican.

1881—Lawrence, Rep., 1,358; Campbell, Dem., 710.
1882—Cole, Rep., 1,421; Van Alstyne, Dem., 839.

Sixth District.

JAMES C. CLARKE.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne.

Mr. Clarke was born in Cranbury, Middlesex county, N. J., July 21st, 1847, and is a dentist by profession. He has always taken an active part in politics, and was Chairman of the Hudson County Democratic General Committee for 1876. In the same year he was defeated for member of the Board of Education, but was renominated and elected in the following year, when he served two years. He was appointed one of the Assessors of Jersey City in 1877, and has filled that office up to the present time. In 1880 he ran for member of Assembly, and was defeated by Hon. J. Herbert Potts, after having polled the largest Democratic vote ever cast in that District.

He moved to South Amboy when but three years of age, and at sixteen removed to New Brunswick, where he finished his education at a private school kept by Mr. Thompson, a former Principal of Rutgers Grammar School. At eighteen he removed to Jersey City, where he has since resided. He commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. J. C. Robins, of the latter city, and continued with him until the year 1870, when he commenced practicing for himself, and continues to do so at the present time. He is one of the most prominent dentists in New Jersey, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Dental Association for three years. He was unanimously elected President of that

body for the year 1880, and is now on the State Board of Examiners of Dentists.

This is his second year in the Legislature. Last year he served on the Committee on Militia and on the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and State Library.

1881—Clarke, Dem., 1,553; Smith, Rep., 1,074; Vreeland, 508.

1882—Clarke, Dem., 2,058; Potter, Rep., 1,804.

Seventh District.

DENNIS McLAUGHLIN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City, and part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in Ireland, November 17th, 1848, and is engaged in the business of a news dealer and tobacconist, which he has followed, by himself alone, since 1866. In the paid Fire Department of Jersey City he was Foreman of Engine Company No. 6, from June 6th, 1871, to April 14th, 1877. He was Alderman from the Second District from May 6th, 1873, to May 4th, 1877. He has been Assessor in the Second District from April 13th, 1877, to the present time. He was the only Democrat who held an office in the Fire Department under the Republican administration, and was the youngest man in any such position—being then only twenty-two years of age.

He came to this country when but eighteen months old, and has lived in Jersey City ever since. His majority for Alderman in 1873 was 365; as an Independent Democrat in 1875, 538, and as regular Democrat for Assembly, in 1881, over all, 1,691.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, a member of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, and of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills.

1881—McLaughlin, Dem., 2,587; Ingleson, Rep., 753; Hurley, 143.

1882—McLaughlin, Dem., 2,927; Haywood, Rep., 609.

Eighth District.

JOHN M. SHANNON.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the towns of Harrison and Kearney.

The subject of this sketch was born in New York City June 20th, 1853, and is a coal dealer and contractor. Although a New Yorker by birth, he has lived during the greater part of his life in this State, his family having moved to Jersey City in 1858, and have since resided there. Mr. Shannon, after satisfactorily passing through the Grammar Schools of Jersey City, was sent to a college in Western New York, and was in the senior class when his father, whose business as a dealer in Belgian paving blocks and general contractor had, in the meantime, assumed immense proportions, sent for and placed him at a commercial institute in New York City. There his progress was so exceptionally meritorious that in a short time he was thoroughly qualified, so far as commercial education goes, to take part control of his father's business. Soon after he was made a partner. The business-like manner in which he conducted the affairs of the firm, the force of character and executive ability he displayed, and, above all, the wonderful resources he had at his command in emergencies, when good judgment and fertility of resources were worth thousands of dollars, caused the elder Mr. Shannon to place unlimited confidence in him. It is not surprising, therefore, to find him at a comparatively youthful age in sole charge of the construction of the immense cattle yards of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., at Philadelphia. And so well did he acquit himself in this capacity that a year ago, when the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. determined upon building a great live stock depot at Weehawken, N. J., he was awarded the contract at his own figures.

In addition to this contract, which is now approaching completion, Mr. Shannon is the owner of one of the largest coal yards and is one of the most extensive dealers in that commodity in the State.

Previous to his being elected Assemblyman he has never held a public office, unless the fact that he was a

member of a committee of six citizens appointed by the Mayor of Jersey City to revise the city's charter, may be called one. But, though he goes to the Assembly without political experience or record, his opinion on practical business questions cannot fail to have weight in influencing legislation.

1881—McAdoo, Dem., 1,452; Tunison, Rep., 742.

1882—Shannon, Dem., 1,522; Gregory, Rep., 687; Heritage, Ind. Rep., 293; Whiteside, 18.

Ninth District.

MARTIN STELJES.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. Steljes was born in Germany, September 21st, 1834. He is in the wine and liquor business in New York City, being of the firm of Buck & Steljes, which has existed for the last twenty-seven years. In April, 1881, he was elected a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Hoboken, without any opposition, for a term of five years. He is a Trustee of the German-American School in the Martha Institute, Hoboken, having held that position for the last six years. For the last two years he has been a Director of the Produce Bank of New York. Last year he was elected Assemblyman in the Ninth District—it being considered Republican—by a majority of 232 over John R. Wiggins, Republican.

1881—McCague, Dem., 925; Besson, Rep., 873. (A recount gave Mr. McCague 63 majority.)

1882—Steljes, Dem., 1,109; Wiggins, Rep., 877.

Tenth District.

AUGUSTUS A. RICH.

(Dem., West Hoboken.)

The Tenth Legislative District comprises the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union.

Mr. Rich was born at Brooklyn, Kings county, N. Y., December 28th, 1851, but he has resided thirty years in Hudson county. By profession he is a lawyer, having been admitted as an attorney at term of November, 1874, and as counselor at term of February, 1878. He has never held office except while serving as Town Attorney of West Hoboken, a position he now fills, and School Trustee, to fill a vacancy, from October, 1881, to April, 1882. He has been actively engaged in politics since he became of age, and was for many years a member of the Hudson County Democratic General Committee, and in 1877 was chairman of that body.

1881—Casey, Dem., 1,164; Meeks, Rep., 863.

1882—Rich, Dem., 1,612; Gardner, Rep., 871.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

John Vanhorn Robbins.

(Dem., Ringoes.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood and Raritan.

Dr. Robbins was born at Washington, Warren county, N. J., December 12th, 1835, and is a physician by profession. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town. After a course of instruction in the High School, he attended a select school in Port Colden, a village a few miles distant from Washington. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine in the University of New York, where he graduated in 1859. During his course of instruction there, he attended extra lectures and sessions in the summer season, thereby receiving a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine. Directly after graduating, he located and began practice in Somerset county, N. J. Here he soon built up a successful and extensive practice, and by his skillfulness as a physician and integrity of character, endeared himself to the hearts of the people. In 1867 he moved

to Lambertville, Hunterdon county, and opened a drug store, at the same time pursuing his profession as a physician. While living here he gave some attention to politics, and was elected Councilman. This office he held for three years. He was also City Treasurer for one year. In 1875 he removed to Ringoes, where he now resides, and where a large practice welcomed him.

1881—Matthews, Dem., 1,981; Dilts, Rep., 1,141; Kugler, Gr'nb'k, 135; Arnett, Tem., 145.

1882—Robbins, Dem., 1,568; Palmer, Rep., 1,166; Bellis, Pro, 218; Fisher, Gr'nb'k, 152.

Second District.

WILLIAM HOWARD LAKE.

(Dem., Oak Grove.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough.

Mr. Lake was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, April 21st, 1850. He now follows the business of a miller, but was formerly engaged in farming.

1881—Hipp, Dem., 2.608; Sinclair, Rep., 1,206; Race, Gr'nb'k, 164; Fulper, Tem., 234.

1882—Lake, Dem., 1,907; Curtis, Rep., 918; Fulper; Tem., 451; Race, Gr'nb'k, 165.

Mercer County.

First District.

NELSON M. LEWIS.

(Rep., Pennington.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Millham,

Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton and Washington.

Mr. Lewis was born March 9th, 1847, near Harbourtown, Hunterdon county, and now follows the occupation of a farmer. He was formerly a druggist. The first time he ever held a political office was when he was elected as Assemblyman in 1881, having repeatedly declined township honors. His ancestry is of Revolutionary stock, and was connected with the Olden, Worths and Lawrence families. He attended school at the Pennington Seminary, thence went to Freehold, and finally to Kimbell Union Academy, Meridan, N. H., where, owing to illness, he was compelled to relinquish his studies and return home.

Last year he served on the Committee on Unfinished Business and on the Joint Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

1881—Lewis, Rep., 2,320; Robison, Dem., 1,865; Wyckoff, Tem., 22.

1882—Lewis, Rep., 2,446; Watson, Dem., 1,939.

Second District.

JOSEPH H. APPLEGATE.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the first, second, fifth and seventh wards of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Applegate is a native of Trenton and about forty-six years of age. He is at present foreman of the provision department of D. P. Forst & Co., of that city. In his early life he followed the occupation of brick-making, having worked side by side with Senator Taylor in the same yard for a number of years. In 1861 Mr. Applegate entered the employment of Forst & Taylor, provision merchants, in Trenton, and ever since he has remained a faithful employe of that house, now under the name of D. P. Forst & Co., Mr. Taylor having withdrawn from it some years ago. Mr. Applegate has always been a prominent member of the Trenton Fire Department, while at the same time he has taken a

leading part in local politics. He is an adopted son of the late Hugh Hamilton of Trenton.

1881—Moore, Dem., 1,852; Coleman, Rep., 1,793; Furry, Tem., 84.

1882—Applegate, Rep., 2,146; Rider, Dem., 1,850.

Third District.

WILLIAM J. CONVERY.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the third, fourth and sixth wards of the city of Trenton, and the whole of the borough of Chambersburg.

Mr. Convery was born in Trenton, October 28th, 1853. He received a thorough English education, and is a graduate of the Capital City Commercial College of the city of Trenton. He has held several clerical positions, and is, at the present time, engaged as book-keeper in one of the principal furniture and carpeting establishments in Trenton. He was a member of the House last year—the first time he ever held political office—where he made for himself one of the best of records. His votes on all measures were so satisfactory to his constituents that he was re-elected by a largely increased majority over that of the year before. Last year he served on the Joint Committees on State Prison, Public Grounds and Buildings and Federal Relations.

1881—Convery, Dem., 1,685; Ossenberg, Rep., 1,676; Brown, Tem., 113.

1882—Convery, Dem., 1,967; Sedam, Rep., 1,550.

Middlesex County.

First District.

MANNING FREEMAN.

(Dem., Metuchen.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Raritan and Piscataway, Woodbridge and the city of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Freeman was born at Metuchen, August 12th, 1827, and is engaged in the lumber, coal and general merchandise business. From 1870 to 1875 he was a member of the Township Committee, and Collector during the years 1879–80. He was a member of the House in 1881, having been elected by a majority of 156 over Board, Republican. In the fall of that year he again contested for the Assembly, when he was defeated by Adair, Republican, by a majority of only 26. Last year his majority over Armstrong, Republican, was 272.

1881—Adair, Rep., 1,236; Freeman, Dem., 1,210.

1882—Freeman, Dem., 1,596; Armstrong, Rep., 1,324.

Second District.

WILLIAM R. JERNEE.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the first, third and sixth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of East Brunswick, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy.

Mr. Jernee was born at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, August 28th, 1853. He is a manufacturer of mineral waters, &c., in New Brunswick, and at Spring Lake, N. J. Mr. Jernee's opponent last year was Mr. W. H. Fisher, who was prominent as an aspirant for the nomination at the Democratic Convention at which the former was nominated, and failing to succeed, Mr. Fisher announced himself as an Independent Democratic candidate. The Republicans, having made no nomination, placed the name of Mr. Fisher on their regular ticket in the District.

1881—Van Cleef, Dem., 2,092. No opposition.

1882—Jernee, Dem., 2,428; Fisher, Ind. Dem., 1,741.

Third District.

JAMES H. GOODWIN.

(Rep., Cranbury.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the second, fourth and fifth wards of the city of New

Brunswick, and the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, Cranbury and Monroe.

Mr. Goodwin was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 18th, 1836, and has been a merchant for the last sixteen years. He served an apprenticeship to carpentry, but abandoned that trade in 1866. He was elected Clerk of Cranbury township in 1875, and served two years. He was Judge of Election one year, and was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1879, and served two terms of one year each. He lived twenty-one years in Gloucester county, N. J., and twelve years in Middlesex county, and has always been identified with the interests of the Republican party.

Mr. Goodwin was a member of the House last year, when he served on the Committee on Elections and on the Joint Committee on Reform School for Boys.

1881—Goodwin, Rep., 1,744; Parsons, Rep., 1,434.

1882—Goodwin, Rep., 2,248. No opposition.

Monmouth County.

First District.

PETER FORMAN, JR.

(Dem., Manalapan.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Freehold and Howell.

Mr. Forman is a son of ex Judge William P. Forman, of the Monmouth Pleas, and was born in the township of Upper Freehold, now Millstone, December 2d, 1839. His father represented Monmouth county in the Assembly the year in which his son was born. The subject of this sketch is a surveyor, conveyancer and real estate agent, and he formerly followed the vocation of a farmer. He received his education at the common schools and for two years attended the Freehold Institute. He has held various township offices, and has been Assessor of Millstone township uninterruptedly and without opposition since 1871.

Mr. Forman was a member of the House last year, when he served on the Committees on Agriculture and

Agricultural College, and on the Joint Committees on State Library and Passed Bills.

1881—Forman, Dem., 2,767. No opposition.
1882—Forman, Dem., 2,243. No opposition.

Second District.

THOMAS GREEN CHATTLE.

(Pro. Dem., Long Branch.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Marlboro, Neptune, Atlantic, Ocean, Matawan, Wall and Holmdel.

Dr. Chattle was born at Green's Pond, Warren county, N. J., March 29th, 1834, and is a physician by profession. For seven years he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Ocean township, has been Secretary of the Board of Education since 1872, and is at present a member of the Board of Long Branch Commissioners.

1881—Bell, Dem., 3,807. No opposition.
1882—Chattle, Pro. Dem., 2,448; Cooper, Dem., 2,143.

Third District.

ALFRED BEDLE STONEY.

(Dem., Keyport.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Shrewsbury, Middleton, Raritan and Eatontown.

Captain Stoney was born at Keyport, Monmouth county, December 7th, 1842. He is Superintendent of the Keyport Steamboat Company, and has been connected with steamboats since his boyhood. He has been a member of the Board of Education from 1873 to the present time, and was elected Chairman of that body in March, 1882. He served in 1877 as a member of the Board of Town Commissioners of Keyport, and he has filled several minor offices, both in town and township.

1881—Griggs, Rep., 1,926; Gordon, Dem., 1,714.
1882—Stoney, Dem., 1,769; Griggs, Rep., 1,617; scattering, 19.

Morris County.

First District.

GEORGE WALKER JENKINS.

(Rep., Morristown, or Boonton.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville.

Mr. Jenkins was born at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, November 7th, 1849, and is a counselor-at-law. When a year old he removed with his parents to Boonton, where his early education was received. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1870, and studied law with Parker & Keasbey, Newark, and also for some time at Columbia Law School. He was admitted to practice at the November Term, 1873. He spent a few months in Europe, after which he opened an office at Morristown, where he still practices his profession. He was Journal Clerk of the State Senate in 1871–2–3–4. He is now Counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county.

1881—Johnson, Rep., 1,713; Vogt, Dem., 997; Genung, 165.

1882—Jenkins, Rep., 1,691; Quayle, Dem., 1,208; Genung, Gr'nb'k, 104; Esten, Pro., 92.

Second District.

AMZI F. WEAVER.

(Rep., Oak Ridge, Passaic County.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Rockaway, Mount Olive and Roxbury.

Mr. Weaver was born in Jefferson township, Morris county, N. J., January 29th, 1843, and is a farmer. In 1866 he was Township Collector, but moved away the next year. He was elected Township Assessor in the spring of 1871, an office which he has held up to the present time, with the exception of one year, 1873. He took the State Census of 1875, and the Government

Census of 1880, of Jefferson township. Simply by his own industry he has worked himself up in life, having had only a chance for a limited education.

1881—Post, Rep., 1,464; Drake, Dem., 803.

1882—Weaver, Rep., 1,630; Bloxham, Dem., 1,120; Wentworth, Pro., 297; Hodgson, 42.

Third District.

JAMES H. NEIGHBOUR.

(Dem., Dover.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington.

Mr. Neighbour was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1830, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1848, and commenced the study of law with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Newark. He was admitted to the bar from the office of Hon. A. G. Richey, of Trenton, in 1852. He immediately commenced practice in Dover, Morris county, and has continued it actively up the present time in all the courts of the State. For many years he was Trustee of the Public Schools in his township, and was a member of the first Common Council of Dover, in 1869, and also in 1870. Afterwards he was re-elected for a term of two years. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

1881—Lindsley, Dem., 1,457; Leport, Rep., 1,207; Hughson, 176.

1882—Neighbour, Dem., 1,570; Hulshizer, Gr'nb'k, 346; scattering, 25.

Ocean County.

GEORGE THOMAS CRANMER.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December

6th, 1848, and is the son of Captain George Cranmer, a prominent sea captain of Ocean county, who died January 5th, 1851. He is a descendant of the family of the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of William Cranmer, who came from Southold, Long Island, to this State in 1665, and whose descendants settled at Little Egg Harbor in the early part of 1700. He is also directly descended from Daniel Leeds. compiler of William Bradford's New York Almanacs, and a Quaker writer and controversialist of great fame in his day, who settled at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The subject of this sketch having been left fatherless at an early age, the responsibility of his training fell to his mother, who devoted all her efforts to securing for him the advantages of a good education. After faithfully availing himself of the educational facilities afforded in his native village, he entered Pennington Seminary in his fourteenth year, with a view of preparing for college. At sixteen he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, and thus early thrown upon his own resources, left the Seminary and entered the counting-room of a large commercial establishment at Eatontown, N. J. He remained there five years and then engaged in business in Trenton, N. J. In 1876 he returned to his native village, and next year visited Europe. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by the Hon. Rufus Blodgett. In September, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880, to accept a special appointment in the customs service, which office he has since relinquished. He has been an active member of the State militia for a number of years, and since 1875 Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He has never before held an elective office. In a very close county he was elected by the large majority of 477.

1881—Horner, Dem., 1,619; Bennett, Rep., 1,566; Hooper, Gr'nb'k, 17.

1882—Cranmer, Rep., 1,657; Harrison, Dem., 1,180; Bancroft, Gr'nb'k, 32.

Passaic County.

First District.

CLARK W. MILLS.

(Rep., Pompton.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and Little Falls.

Mr. Mills was born at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., February 19th, 1832, and is a grain broker and farmer. He has been a member of the Produce Exchange of New York City from the time of its organization. In 1873 he was a member of the Township Committee of Montclair township, Essex county, and at the present time he is Chairman of the Township Committee of Pompton. He is also Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the District in which he resides.

1881—Greaves, Rep., 1,353; George, Dem., 721.

1882—Mills, Rep., 1,472; Van Emburgh, Dem., 1,081; Beardsley, Pro., 88; scattering, 17.

Second District.

PATRICK HENRY SHIELDS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the second, third and sixth wards of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Shields was born in the north of Ireland, January 12th, 1837, being the oldest of seven children. His parents came to America in 1846, settling in Paterson, N. J., where they remained for a year or two, when they removed to Little Falls. The times were unpropitious, and there were many mouths to feed, so that the oldest son of the large family was obliged at a very early age to contribute to the support of his brothers and sisters, which he did with the utmost cheerfulness, though this necessitated the sacrifice on his part of opportunities to acquire a much desired education. He worked in the Paterson mills, and afterwards, during his residence

there, in Beattie's carpet mills at Little Falls, first in worsteds and later on in weaving carpets. The elder Mr. Shields dying in 1858, the family removed again to Paterson, and then the subject of this sketch entered a grocery store, and in the course of five years acquired such an insight into the business that he set up for himself, in 1863, with the little capital he had been able to accumulate by the closest economy, after liberally aiding his family. By his steady industry and honesty in trade he soon acquired an enviable reputation, and although through his proverbial generosity he has at times lost heavily, his business has constantly been growing, until now he is one of the most extensive grocers in Paterson, doing a large country as well as city trade. Some years ago he took one of his brothers into partnership with him. From the foregoing sketch it will be seen that Mr. Shields is emphatically a self-made man, and he is a very creditable specimen of that sort of production. In politics he has always been a zealous Republican. Residing in a ward that was formerly Democratic, he has done as much as any one to wheel it into the Republican ranks. Many years ago he was elected one of the Ward Commissioners of Appeal in cases of taxation. In 1871 he was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, remaining in that body for five years, during all of which time he was one of the leading spirits in shaping its policy and controlling its measures. He was Chosen Director in 1872-3-4-5, only two persons before him having held the office so long. Largely through his influence the Board then inaugurated the policy of building permanent iron bridges, in consequence of which the county now spends very little in repairs of bridges. As a representative man of the county Mr. Shields has been frequently called upon to wait upon the Legislature, with other leading citizens and taxpayers, for or against public measures in which the interests of Passaic county have been concerned, so that he has long been familiar with the routine of legislative business. He has been more than once urged to be a candidate for various offices—such as Alderman, Sheriff and Assemblyman—but would never consent until the fall of 1881, when he was elected to the Assembly by a majority (952) which the three wards composing his District never gave to any other man, a fact

which sufficiently attests his great popularity among all classes.

Last year he served on the Committee on Claims and Pensions, and on the Joint Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

1881—Shields, Rep., 1,733; Springstein, Dem., 781; Ryerson, 75.

1882—Shields, Rep., 1,863; Regner, Dem., 1,477; Claxton, Pro., 112; Kinney, Gr'nb'k, 30.

Third District.

WILLIAM F. GASTON.

(Rep., Passaic.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the fourth and fifth wards of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonck and the city of Passaic.

Mr. Gaston was born in Pompton, Passaic county, February 11th, 1854, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Rutgers College in June, 1874, studied law with Dixon & Collins in Jersey City, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June term, 1877, and as a counselor in June term, 1880.

Last year he was a member of the House, when he took a leading part in legislation. He served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals and Judiciary.

1881—Gaston, Rep., 1,734; Shoonmaker, Dem., 1,071.

1882—Gaston, Rep., 2,216; Cogan, Dem., 1,418; Hill, Pro., 72.

Fourth District.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the seventh and eighth wards of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Flynn was born in Paterson, January 20th, 1852, and he follows the business of a liquor dealer. Formerly he was a machinist. He has taken a very active part in politics since he was sixteen years of age, and attended all the State conventions of his party since that time. He was Chairman of the Passaic county delegation to the last Democratic Gubernatorial Convention. He has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest politicians in Passaic county, and he has already assumed prominence as an able legislator. No more industrious member served in the House last year than he, as was attested by the fact of his having pushed to success many important measures.

He served on the Committee on Engrossed Bills, was Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business and a member of the Joint Committee on Printing.

1881—Flynn, Dem., 972; Leddon, Rep., 447; Gourley, Ind. Dem., 946.

1882—Flynn, Dem., 1,756; Schmitz, Rep., 697; Howe, Pro., 43; Warr, Gr'nb'k, 35.

Salem County.

HENRY COOMBS.

(Rep., Elmer.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Coombs was born in Upper Pittsgrove, Salem county, May 25th, 1842, and is a farmer by occupation. He has been a member of the Township Committee for nine years, and one of the Trustees of the Alms House five years.

He was a member of the House last year, when he served on the Joint Committees on Sinking Fund and Soldiers' Home at Newark.

1881—Coombs, Rep., 3,090; Burt, Dem., 2,442; Miller, Gr'nb'k, 87; Bodine, Tem., 98.

1882—Coombs, Rep., 2,828; Lawson, Dem., 2,617; Pancoast, Gr'nb'k, 64; Thorne, Pro., 62.

Somerset County.

CORNELIUS S. HOFFMAN.

(Rep., Somerville.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Hoffman was born at Lebanon, Hunterdon county, February 5th, 1852. Since 1880 he has been in the wholesale coal business, which he carries on very extensively on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Originally he went in business with his father-in-law, Mr. John R. Emery, and succeeded him at his death, nearly three years ago. Mr. Emery was given the appointment of line agent for the New Jersey Central Railroad and branches in 1873 to sell coal for the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company and the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and Mr. Hoffman continues such agency. This is the first time Mr. Hoffman ever held public office.

1881—Schomp, Dem., 2,640; Oakey, Rep., 2,331; Barber, 65.

1882—Hoffman, Rep., 2,721; Cortelyou, Dem., 2,246; Dilts, Gr'nb'k, 56.

Sussex County.

WILLIAM E. ROSS.

(Dem., Sparta.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Donald Ross came from the North of Scotland, bringing with him his wife and four children, and settled in Orange county, N. Y. He was a direct descendant of the distinguished Crawford family from whom Sir William Wallace was descended. He died in the town of Hardyston, Sussex county, N. J., in the year 1799, aged seventy-two years and nine months.

William Ross, eldest of his children, born in Scotland in 1758, was fifteen years old when the family came to America. Immediately after his arrival here he enlisted

in the army, but was rejected on account of his youth. After two years he again offered his services, was mustered into the ranks, and served until the close of the war. For several years he managed a farm at New Brunswick for Judge Morris, and about 1785 purchased of that gentlemen a farm of two hundred acres in the township of Hardyston, Sussex county. During his residence at New Brunswick, about the year 1800, he married Phebe Noble, of that place. The children born of this union were seven, viz.: Donald, Jacob, Isabel, Isaac, John, James and Rachel. About the year 1813 he settled on his farm in Hardyston, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died November 25th, 1830; his wife died in April, 1833. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but his wife affiliated with the Methodists. In politics he belonged to the old Federalist party, but supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency.

John, son of William, is father of our subject, and was born September 5th, 1812. Until the age of seventeen he spent his time at home, where he received the limited opportunities then afforded for obtaining an education in the common schools. At that time he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, and has since carried on that business in Sparta. He married, in February, 1844, Ellen, daughter of William McKinney, of Andover, N. J.

William E. Ross is their only surviving child, and was born July 18th, 1845, in Sparta. He was a teacher for some two years, and in 1864 he was graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Newark, N. J. Subsequently he was engaged for three years as bookkeeper at Petroleum Centre, Venango county, Pa., and as foreman of the machine shops in the Central Machine Works. In 1867 he went to Newton, N. J., and in 1868 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Sussex county, under Sheriff Jesse Ward. He was re-appointed by Sheriff Simonson, and served until the spring of 1871. During the year 1870 he served as Clerk of the township of Newton, and for one year was one of the Coroners of Sussex county. He served as Justice of the Peace from the spring of 1871 to October, 1873, when he resigned that office; the same fall he was elected Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and in consequence of a change in

the State Constitution served for five consecutive years, being the only sheriff in the State for so long a term.

He was a member of the House last year, when he served on the Committees on Ways and Means and Corporations, and on the Joint Committee on Soldiers' Home, at Newark.

1881—Ross, Dem., 2,491; Arvis, Rep., 2,341; Decker, 71.

1882—Ross, Dem., 2,802; Vansickle, Rep., 2,449; Van Blarcom, Gr'nb'k, 108.

Union County.

First District.

EDWARD J. BYRNES.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the first, second, third, fourth and eighth wards of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 20th, 1844, and is a clerk by occupation. He has never held public office before his election last year as an Assemblyman.

1881—Dunn, Dem., 1,919; Garcken, Rep., 1,025; Welsh, Gr'nb'k, 198.

1882—Byrnes, Dem., 1,916; Houlihan, Gr'nb'k, 602; scattering, 16.

Second District.

ASA T. WOODRUFF.

(Rep., Springfield.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the fifth, sixth and seventh wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Cranford, Linden, Springfield, Union, New Providence and Summit.

Mr. Woodruff was born in Springfield, Union county, N. J., March 19th, 1829. He is in the real estate and general agency business, and was formerly a shoe manu-

facturer. He has been Township Collector since April, 1874. During President Lincoln's administration he was appointed Postmaster—March 9th, 1866—and he has held that position up to the present time—sixteen years—except during an interval of eighteen months, when he was removed by President Johnson because Mr. Woodruff did not agree with the policy of his administration. He was re-appointed under President Grant, March 19th, 1869. He was a candidate for Sheriff of Union county in the fall of 1881, but was defeated by Sheriff Forsyth, Democrat.

1881—Parrot, Rep., 1,588; Smythe, Dem., 1,038; McFarland. Gr'nb'k, 129.

1882—Woodruff, Rep., 1,714; Mulford, Dem., 1,297; Morgan, Gr'nb'k, 245.

Third District.

FRANK L. SHELDON.

(Rep., Rahway.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield, and the city of Plainfield.

Mr. Sheldon was born in Branford, New Haven county, Conn., March 13th, 1847. Since 1871 he has been engaged in the manufacture of clothing and military goods, and from 1864 up to that time he was in the woolen business in New York. He was elected Councilman in the third ward of Rahway in 1879. This is his third year in the House of Assembly. During his legislative career he has taken an active part in the proceedings incident thereto, and by his manly, upright demeanor, and close watching of the interests of the State, he has made for himself a bright record. Last year he served on the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Stationery.

1881—Sheldon, Rep., 1,690; Lindsay, Dem., 1,227; Dean, Ind., 90.

1882—Sheldon, Rep., 1,791; Hough, Dem., 1,556; Andrews, Gr'nb'k, 29.

Warren County.

First District.

STEPHEN C. LARISON.

(Dem., Hackettstown.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, and the second voting precinct of Oxford township, and the boroughs of Hackettstown and Washington.

Mr. Larison was born in Morris county, N. J., October 16th, 1836. He is now a coal dealer, but was formerly a merchant miller. He has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders since May, 1876, until the present time, and has been Director of that body since May, 1878. He was a member of the Common Council of Hackettstown in 1870–71–72. When he first took his seat in the Board of Freeholders he at once became prominently identified with the reform movement in the county. In 1878 he was elected by the Reform members as Director, and he at once set upon foot a series of investigations which exposed the enormous frauds perpetrated by the then "ring." With his administration was inaugurated a system of checks and safeguards in the transaction of county business, that made the perpetration of fraud almost impossible.

1881—Fritts, Dem., 1,517; Schoonover, Rep., 1,390; Bryan, Gr'nb'k, 180.

1882—Larison, Dem., 1,600; Schoonover, Rep., 1,542; Stires, Gr'nb'k, 80.

Second District.

ISAAC WILDRICK.

(Dem., Blairstown.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Blairstown, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, the first voting district in the township of Oxford, the borough of Belvi-

dere, and the first, second, third and fourth wards of the town of Phillipsburg.

Mr. Wildrick is the patriarch of the House, having been born March 3d, 1803, in Hardwick township, (then) Sussex county, now called Frelinghuysen township, Warren county. He is an auctioneer, and formerly was a farmer and drover, while at the same time following that occupation. In 1827 he was elected Constable, and served as such till 1833. During the last three years of his term he acted as Deputy Sheriff. From 1834 to 1839 he was a Justice of the Peace, and in October, 1839, he was elected Sheriff and served in that office till 1842. A year later he was elected Director of the County Alms House, a position he held till 1849. He was elected Chosen Freeholder in Blairstown township in 1845 and served till 1848. In the latter year he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1850. He served two terms, to March 4th, 1853. He was elected again as Freeholder from Blairstown, and served three years, from 1856 to 1859.

He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and in the Presidential contest of 1861 he was against all fusion, and supported what was known as the straight Douglas electoral ticket. During the late war, while acting as Chosen Freeholder, he was active in raising men and money to put down the rebellion. He has always been largely interested in every enterprise calculated to benefit the community in which he lives. Although in his eightieth year, and having led such an eventful life, he is still vigorous and in good health. He is the father of Mrs. George B. Swain and Mrs. Carl Leutz, of the city of Newark, and is of German descent.

1881—Bond, Dem., 2,145; Griffith, Rep., 1,273; Flummerfelt, Gr'nb'k, 73.

1882—Wildrick, Dem., 1,792; Bond, Ind. Dem., 1,769; Davis, Gr'nb'k, 121; F. Wildrick, 45.

MEMBERS

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND EXPIRATION OF TERM OF SENATORS.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Senate.....John J. Gardner, R , 1884.....Atlantic City.
Assembly...John L. Bryant, R.....Atlantic City.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Senate.....Isaac Wortendyke, D., 1884.....Hackensack.
Assembly...Peter R. Wortendyke, D.....Pascack.
John Van Bussum, D.....Corona.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Senate.....Hezekiah B Smith, D., 1886.....Smithville.
Assembly...Theodore Budd, D.....Pemberton.
Stacy H. Scott, D.....Burlington.
Horace Cronk, D.....Mount Holly.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Senate.....Albert Merritt, R., 1885.....Camden.
Assembly...George W. Borton, D.....Camden.
John Bamford, R.....Camden.
Clayton Stafford, R.....Ellisburg.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Senate.....Waters B Miller, D., 1886.....Cape May City.
Assembly...Jesse D. Ludlam, D.....South Dennisville.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Senate.....I. T. Nichols, R , 1884.....Bridgeton.
Assembly...Isaac M. Smalley, D.....Roadstown.
John B. Campbell, R.....Millville.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....William Stainsby, R. 1885.....Newark.
Assembly...John H. Parsons, R.....Montclair.
John Gill, R.....Orange.
Lucius B. Hutchinson, R.....South Orange.
David Young, R.....Newark.
James N. Arbuckle, D.....Newark.
John H. Murphy, D.....Newark.
Thomas O'Connor, D.....Newark.
William Hill, D.....Newark.
John L. Armitage, D.....Newark.
William Harrigan, D.....Newark.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Senate.....Thomas M. Ferrell, D., 1885.....Glassboro.
Assembly...Job S. Haines, R.....Mickleton.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Senate.....Elijah T. Paxton, D., 1884.....Town of Union.
Assembly...Peter F. Wanser, R.....Jersey City.
Joseph T. Kelly, D.....Jersey City.
Thomas V Cator, R.....Jersey City.
Edwin O. Chapman, D.....Jersey City.
Frank O. Cole, R.....Jersey City.
James C. Clarke, D.....Jersey City.
Dennis McLaughlin, D.....Jersey City.
John M Shannon, D.....Jersey City.
Martin Steljes, D.....Hoboken.
Augustus A. Rich, D.....West Hoboken.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Senate.....John Carpenter, Jr., D, 1886.....Clinton.
Assembly...John V. Robbins, D.....Ringoes.
W. Howard Lake, D.....Oak Grove.

MERCER COUNTY.

Senate.....John Taylor, R., 1884.....Trenton.
Assembly...Nelson M. Lewis, R.....Pennington.
Joseph H. Applegate R.....Trenton.
William J. Convery, D.....Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Senate.....Abraham V. Schenck, R., 1886.....New Brunswick.
Assembly...Manning Freeman, D.....Metuchen.
William R. Jernee, D.....New Brunswick.
James H. Goodwin, R.....Cranbury.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Senate.....John S. Applegate, R., 1885.....Red Bank.
Assembly...Peter Forman, D.....Manalapan.
Thomas G. Chattle, Pro. D.....Long Branch.
Alfred B. Stoney, D.....Keyport.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Senate.....James C. Youngblood, R., 1884.....Morristown.
Assembly...George W. Jenkins, R.....Morristown.
Amzi F. Weaver, R.....Oak Ridge, Passaic County.
James H. Neighbour, D.....Dover.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Senate.....Abraham C. B. Havens, R., 1884.....Metedeconk.
Assembly...George T. Cranmer, R.....Barnegat.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Senate.....John W. Griggs, R., 1886.....Paterson.
Assembly...Clark W. Milis, R.....Pompton.
Patrick Henry Shields, R.....Paterson.
William F. Gaston, R.....Passaic.
Thomas Flynn, D.....Paterson.

SALEM COUNTY.

Senate.....George Hires, R., 1885.....Salem.
Assembly...Henry Coombs, R.....Elmer.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Senate.....Eugene S. Doughty, D., 1885.....Somerville.
Assembly...Cornelius S. Hoffman, R.....Somerville.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....Lewis Cochran, D., 1886.....Newton.
Assembly...William E. Ross, D.....Sparta.

UNION COUNTY.

Senate.....Benjamin A. Vail, R., 1885.....Rahway.
Assembly...Edward J. Byrnes, D.....Elizabeth.
Asa T. Woodruff, R.....Springfield.
Frank L. Sheldon, R.....Rahway.

WARREN COUNTY.

Senate.....George H. Beatty, D., 1885.....Hope.
Assembly...Stephen C. Larison, D.....Hackettstown.
Isaac Wildrick, D.....Blairstown.

Senate.....	Republicans	12
	Democrats	9
		21
House.....	Democrats	35
	Republicans	25
		60

Democratic majority on joint ballot..... 7

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

The following is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844—

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions
1845—January	14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846— "	13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847— "	12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848— "	11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849— "	9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850— "	8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851— "	14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852— "	13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853— "	12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854— "	10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855— "	9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856— "	8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857— "	13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858— "	12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859— "	11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860— "	10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861— "	8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
(An extra session convened on April 30, and adjourned on May 10, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war.)			Extra session	13	2
1862—January	14,	March 28,	11 Weeks.	194	5
1863— "	13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864— "	12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865— "	10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866— "	9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867— "	18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868— "	14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869— "	12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5
1870— "	11,	March 17,	10 "	532	6
1871— "	10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872— "	9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873— "	14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874— "	13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875— "	12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876— "	11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877— "	9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
(A special session of the Senate was convened this year for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28, and adjourned on March 30.)					
1878—January	8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879— "	14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880— "	13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881— "	11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882— "	10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

1845 6-7-8...John C. Smallwood, Glou'str.
1849-50...Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851...Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852...John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853-4-5-6...W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857-8...Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859...Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860...C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861...Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862...Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863...Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
1864...Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865...Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
1866...James M Scovel, Camden.
1867...Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868-9...Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870...Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871-2...Edward Bettle, Camden.
1873-4-5.. John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876...W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877...Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878...G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879-80...W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881-2...G. A. Hobart, Passaic.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

1845-6-7...Daniel Dodd, Jr.
1848-9-50...Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851...John Rogers.
1852-3...Samuel A. Allen.
1854...A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855-6... " " Monmouth.
1857-8...A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859-60 ..John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1861...Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862-3...Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864-5...John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866-7...Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868-9...Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870 ..John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1871-2-3-4...John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1875-6...N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877-8...C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879...N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880-1-2...Geo. Wurts, Passaic.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

1845...Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846...Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847-8...John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849...Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850...John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851...John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852...John Huyler, Bergen.
1853-4...Jno. W Feunimore, Burlington.
1855...William Parry, Burlington.
1856...Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857...Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858...Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859...Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860...Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861...F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862...Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863...James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864...Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865...Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866...John Hill, Morris.
1867...G. W. N. Custis, Camden.
1868...Aug O. Evans, Hudson.
1869-70...Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871...Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872...Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873...Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874...Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875...George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876...John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877...Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878...John Egan, Union.
1879. .Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880...Sherman B Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881...Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

1845...Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
1846...Adam C Davis, Hunterdon.
1847-8 9 50...Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851-2...David Naar, Essex.
1853-4...David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855...Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856 7...William Darmon, Gloucester.
1858...Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859...John P. Harker, Camden.
1860...D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861-2...Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863-4...Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
1865-6. .George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867...Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868-9-70. .A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871...A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872-3-4 ..Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875 ..Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876-7...John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878...Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1879-80-81...C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.

STATE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the Secretaries of State and State Treasurers from 1776; State Comptrollers, from 1865; Adjutant Generals and Quartermaster Generals, from 1776; Chancellors, from 1845; Chief Justices and Attorney Generals, from 1704; Clerks in Chancery, from 1831; Clerks of the Supreme Court, from 1776; State Prison Keepers, from 1829; Presidents of the Senate and Speakers of the House, Secretaries of the Senate and Clerks of the House, from 1845:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term five years—Salary $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (Term expires April 6, 1887).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term three years—Salary as Treasurer, $4,000; State Prison Inspector, $500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schuyman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant, 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Descarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright (Term expires March 4, 1885).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term three years—Salary $4,000 as Comptroller, and $500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (Term expires April 6th, 1883).

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

(Salary $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwalader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

(Salary $1,200.)

1776, Jno. Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

CHANCELLORS.

(Term six years—Salary $10,000.

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (Term expires May 1st, 1886).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $8,564.

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John DeHart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (Term expires March 8, 1885).

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (Term expires April 5, 1887).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee (Term expires March 28, 1886).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossel; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857 Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (Term expires November 2, 1887).

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty (Term expires March 31, 1887).

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—George C. Ludlow; term expires January 14th, 1884.
Private Secretary to the Governor—Joseph L. Naar.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1887.
Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall, 1887.
Treasurer—George M. Wright, 1885.
Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1883.
Attorney General—John P. Stockton, 1887.
Adjutant General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster General—Lewis Perrine.
Inspector General—Willoughby Weston.
Major General—Gershom Mott.
Chancellor—Theodore Runyon, 1887.
Vice Chancellors—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1889; John T. Bird, 1889.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887.
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.
Clerk in Chancery—George S. Duryee, 1886.
Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, 1887.
Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1883.
State Librarian—James S. McDanolds, 1884.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar.
State Geologist—George H. Cook.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop.
Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1885.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1889; Edward W. Scudder, 1883; Bennet Van Syckel, 1883; David A. Depue, 1887; Alfred Reed, 1889; Jonathan Dixon, 1889; Joel Parker, 1887; William J. Magie, 1887.
Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges William H. Kirk, 1884; William Paterson, 1883; John Clement, 1888; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1887; Martin Cole, 1885; Caleb S. Green, 1886. Clerk, the Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, William J. Sewell.

Representatives in Forty-seventh Congress—1st Dist., George M. Robeson; 2d, J. Hart Brewer; 3d, Miles Ross; 4th, Henry S. Harris; 5th, John Hill; 6th, Phineas Jones; 7th, Augustus A. Hardenbergh.

Representatives in Forty-eighth Congress—1st Dist., Thomas M. Ferrell; 2d, J. Hart Brewer; 3d, John Kean, Jr.; 4th, B. F. Howey; 5th, W. W. Phelps; 6th, W. H. F. Fiedler; 7th, W. McAdoo.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Richard S. Jenkins, *ad interim;* Edward J. Anderson, 1883; Theodore Morford, 1883.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—James Wilson, 1885; Joseph L. Bodine, *ad interim;* Secretary, Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Gershom Mott, Amzi Dodd, Bennington F. Randolph, Thomas S. McKeen. (Not limited as to time.)

Commissioners of Pilotage—T. Robinson Warren, 1885; Pitney Curtis, 1885; Simeon R. Toby, 1885; William M. Gamble, 1883; James Parker, 1883; Thomas S. Negus, 1884; Robert Simonson, 1884.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1887; Franklin Gauntt, 1882; Albert R. Leeds, 1883; Ezra M. Hunt, 1884; E. A. Osborne, 1885; E. S. Atwater, 1886.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—Abraham M. Reynolds. (Yearly.)

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex officio.*

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts. (Yearly.)

Surveyor General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor General of East Jersey—Stephen V. R. Paterson, Perth Amboy.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1886; Beach Vanderpool, 1883; George A. Halsey, 1887; Hiram C. Clark, 1886; Garret Ackerson, Jr., 1883; Augustus W. Cutler, 1885; Josiah Meeker, 1887; Samuel S. Clark, 1885. Physician—Horace A. Buttolph.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Samuel M. Hamill, 1885; William Elmer, 1886; Chester Van Syckel, 1886; Caleb S. Green, 1884; A. R. Throckmorton, 1887; Joseph H. Bruere, 1885; Garret S. Cannon, 1884; James Bishop, 1887; Benjamin F. Carter, 1883; Isaac Stephens, 1883. Physician—John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—Charles E. Elmer, 1884; Morris H. Stratton, 1883; James B. Woodward, 1883; John Maclean, 1884; Benjamin Williamson, 1884; Gilbert Coombs, 1883; Rynier H. Veghte, 1883; Thomas Lawrence, 1884; John M. Howe, 1884; William H. Gillen, 1883; William A. Whitehead, 1884; William H. Steele, 1884; Charles K. Imbrie, 1883; Bennington F. Randolph, 1884. Principal—Washington Hasbrouck.

Trustees of Deaf and Dumb Asylum—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, John T. Bird, Marcus Beach, Alex. V. Manning, Theodore W. Morris, Richard L. Howell, Thomas T. Kinney and Henry B. Crosby.

Inspectors of State Prison—The Comptroller and Treasurer (*ex officio*), John F. Post, Andrew Kerr, Barclay Griscomb, all in 1885. Supervisor—Charles B. Moore. Keeper—Patrick H. Laverty.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Samuel Allinson, 1884; Samuel L. Baily, 1883; Rudolphus Bingham, 1883; Jeremiah O'Rourke, 1884.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—George B. Swain, 1885; Samuel Allinson, 1884; Nathan T. Stratton, 1884; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1885; George W. Helme, 1883; Moses S. Higbie, 1883.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY AND STATE OFFICERS.

THE JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

Theodore Runyon.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Theodore Runyon, LL.D., was born at Somerville, Somerset county, N. J., October 25th, 1822, the son of Abraham Runyon of that town. The family is of Huguenot origin, and was among the original settlers at Piscataway township, Middlesex county, their ancestor being Vincent Rogrison, a Huguenot, who came to this country with the Stelles and other French families. Theodore was educated partly in New Jersey and partly in New York, whither his father removed when the boy was quite young. Having been fitted for college at Plainfield, he became a student at Yale, where he was graduated as A.B. in 1842, and subsequently received his degree as A.M. He began the study of law in the office of Asa Whitehead. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in July term, 1846, and three years later he was called a counselor. He began practice in the city of Newark immediately after his admission, and without intermission continued it in the same place until his appointment as Chancellor, in 1873. For many years he was City Solicitor of Newark. He always manifested great interest in military matters, and did more to organize the militia of the State than any other man. He was appointed Brigadier General of Militia for the county of Essex, on May 8th, 1857. At the commencement of the war in 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General of the First New Jersey Brigade, and this force, moving under his command, was the first fully equipped and organized brigade of troops that

went to the defense of Washington. Other States had previously sent regiments and detachments, but to New Jersey belongs the honor of furnishing the first full brigade. President Lincoln issued his call for troops April 15th, 1861. The first company of the New Jersey quota under that call was mustered in April 23d. General Runyon received his commission from Governor Olden, and took command April 27th, and on the 30th of that month the quota was declared full. On May 3d the Brigade embarked on the propellers of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The command reported at Washington May 6th, nineteen days after the first man had been mustered. General Runyon served with the brigade until they were mustered out at the end of their term of enlistment, during which they were engaged on the fortifications of Virginia, opposite Washington, where Fort Runyon (named after him) was erected. He returned home in August, 1861, but before quitting the field he received the thanks of President Lincoln, personally tendered in the presence of the Cabinet, for his services in connection with the New Jersey Brigade. Subsequently, resolutions complimentary to his patriotism and efficiency as a soldier were passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, and he was, on February 25th, 1862, appointed by Governor Olden Major General by brevet, in compliance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly, in testimony of his patriotic and meritorious services in the field. He was appointed Major General commanding the National Guard of the State, on April 7th, 1869, and held the position till 1873, when he resigned on accepting the Chancellorship. For many years he has borne a prominent part in the management of the political affairs of the State, as a member of the Democratic party. He was a Presidential Elector in 1860; was elected Mayor of the city of Newark in 1864, and held that office during that and the following year. In August, 1865, he received the nomination of his party for Governor of the State, and after a very exciting campaign was defeated by the Republican nominee, Marcus L. Ward, by a majority of 2,789. On April 29th, 1873, he was appointed a member of a Commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State, and about the same time was nominated by Governor Parker as Chancellor of the State for

a term of seven years. The nomination was accepted by General Runyon, was confirmed by the Senate, and his commission issued bearing date May 1st, 1873. Upon assuming this office he resigned the Presidency of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Newark, which he held from the organization of the corporation, in 1871. He was re-appointed Chancellor in 1880 for another term of seven years. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from two institutions—the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on August 15th, 1867; Rutgers College, in 1875.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $5,000 a year, and $10 for each actual day's work.)

Abraham V. Van Fleet, Flemington.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882 for another term. He is considered one of the finest chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1889.

John T. Bird, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a Classical Academy, at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton, and remained there till

1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868 he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and in 1870 he was re-elected. While in Congress he took a leading part in all the great questions of the day, and he proved himself an able orator and debater. In 1882 he was appointed Vice Chancellor to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned. He then moved to Trenton, where he now resides. His term expires in 1889.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at $7,500 per annum, and that of each Associate Justice at $7,000, together with an extra allowance to each of two per centum for all over 80,000 population in each circuit.)

Mercer Beasley, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., about 1815. He graduated at Princeton College with the class of 1834, which institution has since conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. After leaving college he began his preparation for the New Jersey bar, to which he was admitted in the June term, 1838, and was made counselor in 1842. He practiced his profession in the city of Trenton. In politics an earnest Democrat, he yet avoided taking active part in any of the violent political agitations, devoting his talents and energies exclusively to his profession, and soon becoming recognized as one of the leaders of the New Jersey bar. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, and again by Governor McClellan in 1878.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren and Hunterdon. Total population, 133,220.

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Penn., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The

family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years. He received the honorary degree of LL D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1887.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 189,-929.

Edward W. Scudder, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12, 1822. He graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle. His present term expires in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 107,824.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843 and graduated in 1846 in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he

entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court and he was re-appointed in 1876. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1883.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 70,026.

Manning M. Knapp, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 187,944.

Jonathan Dixon, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, all of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law he taught

school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Republican in politics. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 105,646.

Alfred Reed, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856, and the Model School at Trenton in 1857-8, entering Rutgers College at New Brunswick in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the summer of 1862, admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of the law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 90,735.

Joel Parker, Freehold.

Justice Parker was born November 24th, 1816, in Monmouth county, in the immediate neighborhood of

the old battle-ground, and is a son of Charles Parker, one of the leading men of the State, and who filled many positions of honor and trust during his life-time. He was State Treasurer for sixteen successive years, Sheriff of Monmouth county for one term, and member of the State Assembly for five successive years. Joel received his early education in Trenton, and afterwards he managed a farm for his father in Monmouth county for two or three years. He then entered Princeton College and graduated from that institution in 1839. He entered the law office of the late Chancellor Green, where he pursued his studies until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Freehold, where he has since continued to reside. In 1844 he first took an active part in political matters, and in 1847 he was elected to the Assembly from Monmouth county. He became the leader of his party in the House, and soon acquired a State reputation. In 1851 he declined being a candidate, and soon afterward he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county, a position he filled for five years. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector and was one of the three Northern electors who cast their votes for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. For several years prior to the civil war he had been Brigadier General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, and in 1861 he was nominated by Governor Olden as Major General of the five counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1862 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket over Marcus L. Ward by 14,597 majority. During his administration he established for himself an undying record as "War Governor of New Jersey." In 1868 his State delegation in the National Democratic Convention in New York, cast the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot for him as President of the United States. He was again elected Governor in the fall of 1871. He manifested a deep interest in the Centennial Celebration, and in all other matters of national and State pride. He was appointed by Governor Bedle Attorney General in 1875, but only served part of a year. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a Justice of the Supreme Court for a regular

term of seven years. He is a Democrat in politics. His term expires in 1887.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 144,230.

William J. Magie, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was, also, a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875 for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. His term expires in 1887. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 101,562.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

Henry C. Kelsey, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of

Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. This term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 6th, 1887.

By virtue of his office Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

MR. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Bordentown.

Mr. Wright was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in the year 1817. He was educated in a select school at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., whither he had removed

in his nineteenth year. He resided there for two or three years, and removed to New York City in 1841. He took a steamboat agency, and in 1854 was one of three partners who bought a line of steamboats. In 1852, he removed to New Brunswick, and three years later to Bordentown, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he was elected State Senator for Burlington county. For eight or nine years he was Inspector and Collector of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, during the Camden and Amboy administration. He has been a Director of the Bordentown Bank for five years. In 1876 he was elected State Treasurer in Joint Meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature, and in 1879 he was re-elected to the same position, and again in 1882.

His term expires on March 4th, 1885. His salary is $4,000 per year, and $500 additional as State Prison Inspector.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he returned to his native State and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned and engaged in business in New York City, retaining his residence, however, in New Jersey. In 1871, the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to accept the position of first assistant in the department. This position he occupied for nine years, and until 1880, when the office of Comptroller becoming vacant he was chosen by the Republican Legislature as the head of the department.

By virtue of his office the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools,

State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, Commissioners of Savings Banks, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1882. Of the latter Board the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. All of these positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of them is any compensation attached, excepting five hundred dollars ($500) per annum for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Anderson has never sought any public office, nor has he held any excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1877, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan. There are no perquisites or compensation attached to the last named office, and the duties have been discharged purely as a labor of love.

The term of office of the Comptroller is three years, and the current term expires in April, 1883.

Attorney General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term,

when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legistature, which was adopted.

He was appointed Attorney General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 he was re-appointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, and his present term expires in 1887.

Adjutant General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," "He entered the military service of the country in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A D. C. to Major General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently he was transferred to the North on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey." On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier General and Adjutant General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major General, for long and meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works

on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1865; is a member of historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 15th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster General, *vice* Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made Brevet Major General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster General, and is, besides, acting Paymaster General of the State.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR GENERAL GERSHOM MOTT, Bordentown.

General Mott was born near Trenton, N. J., on April 7th, 1822, and was educated at the Trenton Academy.

He began his business career when he was fourteen years of age, in a commercial establishment in New York, and shortly before the breaking out of the Mexican war he relinquished his position in New York and went to reside temporarily with his father in New Jersey. In 1846, when President Polk called for fifty thousand volunteers, he offered his services to the government, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Tenth U. S. Infantry. He served with his organization during the entire war, distinguished himself for coolness in danger, and for his exactness as a disciplinarian. At the termination of the war, he resigned his position in the army, and in recognition of his meritorious services he was appointed Collector of the Port of Lamberton—a position previously held by his father. He retained the position until the spring of 1849, when he was removed to make room for President Taylor's appointee. He then accepted a clerical situation at Bordentown, in the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and in 1855 was appointed teller of the Bordentown Bank.

At the breaking out of the war, when the famous Second New Jersey Brigade—composed of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry—was formed, he was appointed, on August 4th, 1861, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth N. J. Vols. Practically—Colonel Starr being ranking officer and Acting Brigadier General—he was the commander of the Fifth, and under his supervision its men were thoroughly disciplined and drilled. In December, 1861, the regiment was attached to Hooker's "old" division, at Budd's Ferry, Maryland, and received its baptismal fire at the battle of Williamsburg. In this battle the New Jersey Brigade took a leading part, and for a time held the entire rebel army in check—the Fifth Regiment being for more than nine hours exposed to a frightfully destructive fire. For the gallant manner in which he held his ground, Lieutenant Colonel Mott was promoted (May 7th, 1862,) to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, N. J. Vols. In this position his soldierly qualities became more and more conspicuous. He was severely wounded in the arm in the second battle of Bull Run, July 28th, 1862. He was promoted Brigadier General, and assigned to the com-

mand of the Second New Jersey Brigade on December 4th, (Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps). He was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorville, May 3d, 1863, and it was only when weakened by loss of blood that he consented to go to the rear. In the spring of 1864, when the Army of the Potomac moved to the Wilderness, General Mott was placed in command of the Fourth Division of the Second Corps, (afterwards Third Division, Second Corps,) a position he held until the end of the war. His management of the division was as able as that of his brigade and regiment, and on September 10th, 1864, he was brevetted Major General. On April 6th, 1865, he was again wounded in a skirmish at Amelia Springs. Upon the dissolution of the army, he had command of the Provisional Corps, and when that was disbanded, he was ordered to report at Washington. In the August following, he was detailed to serve on the Wirz Commission, and on December 1st, 1865, was made a full Major General of Volunteers—being the first New Jersey soldier to receive the brevet of Major General, and the only one to retain the full rank. On February 20th, 1866, his resignation was accepted, and, returning to his home in New Jersey, he accepted the Paymastership of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1867, he declined the colonelcy of the Thirty-third U. S. Infantry. In 1873, he was appointed Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, with the rank of Major General, which position he still occupies. He was appointed on September 1st, 1875, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey to fill a vacancy; and on March 29th, 1876, he was appointed Keeper of the State Prison—his term expiring in 1881.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856.

The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Doctor Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870 Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The District usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Parker Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular

and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again in 1882 he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. His present term expires in 1887.

Clerk in Chancery.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Trenton.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee of that city. After being engaged in business for some three years in Newark, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law office of Messrs. McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1875, and as counselor in 1878, and practiced his profession in Newark. In 1877 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, which, though largely Republican, he carried by a handsome majority, which was increased at his re-election the following year. During his legislative career he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House both in the committees and on the floor. In 1878 he received the caucas nomination of the Democratic party, which was then in the minority, for the Speakership. In 1881 he was nominated by Governor Ludlow as Clerk in Chancery for a term of five years, and the Senate, although largely Republican (unanimously and unhesitatingly) confirmed the nomination. His term expires in March, 1886.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ELLIS A. APGAR, Trenton.

Ellis A. Apgar was born at Peapack, Somerset county, N. J., March 20th, 1836; received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School

1857. He then engaged in teaching, and, in 1862, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School. On the creation of the State Board of Education, in 1866, Mr. Apgar was appointed State Superintendent. By his efforts the supervision of the schools was transferred from the Town Superintendents to the County Superintendents, and he was instrumental in securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c. The value of school property has risen during his administration from $1,645,000 to $6,300,398.

State Prison Keeper.

PATRICK HENRY LAVERTY, Trenton.

Mr. Laverty was born in Ireland about fifty years ago, and when but six years of age he, with his father and mother, came to this country. Shortly after their arrival they located at Saugerties, on the Hudson, where they established themselves in business. Patrick, the youngest of the family, after attending the village schools for many years, was sent to a high educational institute at Sheffield Plains, Massachusetts. There he remained until the death of his father, which occurred when he was about sixteen years of age. It was the intention of Mr. Laverty's father to educate his son for some professional pursuit, but after the death of the old gentleman young Laverty determined to abandon his collegiate course and enter upon mercantile pursuits. He went to New York City, where he engaged in business. He worked hard in various positions until, in 1851, he was appointed to a most responsible place in the Adams Express Company. He acted as treasure messenger for the Company in California—his route extending from San Francisco to Chagres, Isthmus of Panama. At that time the duties of that office required a man who could be relied upon under all circumstances, and who was possessed of great judgment and courage. Mr. Lav-

erty filled the bill exactly, and when, in 1853, he resigned to come East, the severance of his connection with the Company was greatly deplored by its officials. Before leaving San Francisco a banquet was tendered him, and more than one hundred of his former colleagues and prominent citizens did honor to the occasion. During his services with the Company he carried millions of dollars in treasure, and although his path was constantly beset by banditti and the worst of cut-throats, he never lost a single dollar. The Company honored him with testimonials of the highest order. He returned once more to the village of Saugerties, where he married Miss Annie Masterson, and for over twenty-four years she has been to him a most devoted wife and an exemplary mother to his children. He was engaged for a short time in the grocery business at Saugerties, and subsequently in New York City, in the manufacture of clothing for the California trade. In 1860 he removed with his family to Jersey City, where he became engaged in the crockery business. Subsequently he accepted the chief clerkship of the eastern division of the Erie Railway, a position which he held with credit to himself for many years. In 1871 he was elected as Assessor in the Second District of Jersey City, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the Directors of the Board of Education. He filled the latter office for two terms, and declined a nomination for a third. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 2,700 votes, and held that office for four years. In 1876 he was elected as a Delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and whilst there he was an ardent supporter of ex-Governor Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination. In that year he worked hard and unceasingly for the election of the Democratic ticket headed by Tilden and Hendricks. At every election since he took a leading part, and every Democratic victory won in the State owed much to his indefatigable exertions. Owing to dissensions in the ranks of his own party, he was defeated for Congress in 1878. In March, 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of State Prison Keeper for a term of five years. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and subsequently the Governor appointed Mr. Laverty to fill the vacancy.

In 1882 Governor Ludlow nominated him for a regular term of five years, and he was confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Laverty made one of the best Sheriffs Hudson county ever had, and already he has proved himself to be an excellent Prison Keeper. He is remarkable for his fine social qualities and generous charity to the poor.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires in 1887.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation.

ABRAHAM M. REYNOLDS, Newark.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Bloomfield, Essex county, N. J., on July 13th, 1830. He received a liberal education, and early became engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newark, of which city he has been a resident since the year 1845. He was afterwards engaged for many years, in Newark, in the business of banking and exchange. He was elected Sheriff of his native county at the age of thirty-one, and served as such for three successive years, although the county was strongly opposed to his political party. He has held several other offices of honor and trust, and has gained by an extensive business experience, a merited reputation for superior executive abilities, which have been found valuable in his management of railroad affairs. Mr. Reynolds accepted the office of Railroad Commissioner on April 1st, 1882, under embarrassing circumstances, and at a time when great public discontent existed in regard to the subject of municipal taxation of railroad property. Having held the office of Commissioner but for a few months, he has done much to allay the ill-feeling between the people and the railroads. His first annual report to the Governor shows an adaptation to, and comprehension of, railroad matters that few officials possess. The report also makes an exhibit of the magnitude and management of our railroads in a clear and succinct manner.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Senators, Assemblymen, County Officers, with the Date of the Expiration of their Term of Office, Time of holding Court, &c.

Assemblymen and County Collectors' term of office is one year. The date of expiration of term of office of President Judge, who is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, will be found under that head in the List of State Officers.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—May's Landing. Population, 744.

Senator—John J. Gardner, Rep., 1884.
Assemblyman—John L. Bryant, Rep.
Sheriff—Isaac Collins, 1884.
Coroners—Edward North, 1885; Elisha E. Hudson, 1884; Joseph P. Canby, 1884.
County Clerk—Lorenzo A. Down, 1883.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1887.
County Collector—Joseph W. Thompson, Jr.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.
Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1887; Joseph Scull, 1883; Richard J. Burns, 1886.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Alexander H. Sharp, 1883.
Terms of Court—April, September, December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 4,248.

Senator—Isaac Wortendyke, Dem., 1884.
Assemblymen—Peter R. Wortendyke, Dem.; John Van Bussum, Dem.
Sheriff—Isaac A. Hopper, 1884.
Coroners—William H. Harrison, 1883; Kenneth C. King and William Taylor, 1884.

County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1885.
Surrogate—David A. Pell.
County Clerk—John W. Bogart.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.
Law Judge—William E. Skinner, 1883.
Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1887; William S. Banta, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1885.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, first Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Senator—Hezekiah B. Smith, Dem., 1886.
Assemblymen—Theodore Budd, Dem., Stacy H. Scott, Dem., Horace Cronk, Dem.
Sheriff—Nathan W. C. Hayes, 1884.
Coroners—William L. Darby, 1883; Franklin B. Keeler and George W. Bishop, 1884.
County Clerk—John B. Deacon, 1883.
Surrogate—John R. Howell, 1886.
Auditor—W. H. Antrim.
County Collector—Joseph Powell.
President Judge—Joel Parker.
Lay Judges—Benj. F. Lee, 1887; Clayton A. Black, 1883; William Parry, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Chas. E. Hendrickson, 1885.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—third Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 41,659.

Senator—Albert Merritt, Rep., 1885.
Assemblymen—George W. Borton, Dem., John Bamford, Rep., Clayton Stafford, Rep.
Sheriff—Theodore B. Gibbs, 1884.
Coroners—Jacob S. Justice, John D. Leckner and James Duble, 1884.
County Clerk—John Hollinshead, 1885.
Register of Deeds—John Evans, 1885.

Surrogate—David B. Brown, 1886.
County Collecter—Ezra Stokes.
President Judge—Joel Parker.
Law Judge—Charles T. Reed, 1887.
Lay Judges—Isaiah Woolston, 1883; Joel Horner, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Richard S. Jenkins, 1884.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May. Population, 1,699.

Senator—Waters B. Miller, Dem., 1886.
Assemblyman—Jesse D. Ludlam, Dem.
Sheriff—Remington Corson, 1884.
Coroners—Daniel C. Eldridge, James Chester and Eugene C. Cole, 1884.
County Clerk—Jonathan Hand, 1885.
Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1887.
County Collector—David T. Smith.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.
Lay Judges—Jesse H. Diverty, 1887; Somers Gandy, 1883; Abraham Reeves, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, 1883.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 8,722.

Senator—Isaac T. Nichols, Rep., 1884.
Assemblymen—Isaac M. Smalley, Dem., John B. Campbell, Rep.
Sheriff—Seth P. Husted, 1884.
Coroners—Charles Brewer, 1885; Daniel E. Woodruff and William F. Compton, 1884.
County Clerk—Francis L. Godfrey, 1887.
Surrogate—Samuel Steinmetz, 1883.
County Collector—Henry B. Lupton.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.
Lay Judges—Elias Doughty, 1887; Nathaniel Stratton, 1883; Alphonso Woodruff, 1884.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, 1885.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 136,508.

Senator—William Stainsby, Rep., 1885.
Assemblymen—John H. Parsons, Rep., John Gill, Rep., Lucius B. Hutchinson, Rep., David Young, Rep., James N. Arbuckle, Dem., John H. Murphy, Dem., Thomas O'Connor, Dem., William Hill, Dem., John L. Armitage, Dem., William Harrigan, Dem.
Sheriff—William Wright, 1884.
Coroners—Charles W. Hagen, Joshua W. Reed, and Alfred F. Munn, 1884.
County Clerk—J. Warren Vanderveer, 1887.
Surrogate—C. Meyer Zulick, 1884.
County Collector—P. S. Pierson.
Register of Deeds—Henry W. Egner, 1884.
President Judge—David A. Depue.
Law Judge—Ludlow McCarter, 1885.
Lay Judges—Stephen W. Tichenor, 1883; Michael J. Ledwith, 1887.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—G. N. Abeel, 1882.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 2,298.

Senator—Thomas M. Ferrell, Dem., 1885.
Assemblyman—Job S. Haines, Rep.
Sheriff—John W. Downes, 1884.
Coroners—Charles B. Wolf, 1883; Adon W. Cattell and R. Morrison Pedrick, 1884.
County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1887.
Surrogate—W. H. Livermore, 1884.
County Collector—Joseph Paul.
President Judge—Joel Parker.
Lay Judges—Samuel T. Miller, 1883; John M. Moon, 1884; Edmund Jones, 1887.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1884.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 120,722.

Senator—Elijah T. Paxton, Dem., 1884.
Assemblymen—Peter F. Wanser, Rep.; Joseph T. Kelly, Dem.; Thomas V. Cator, Rep.; Edwin O. Chapman, Dem.; Frank O. Cole, Rep.; James C. Clarke, Dem.; Dennis McLaughlin, Dem.; John M. Shannon, Dem.; Martin Steljes, Dem.; Augustus A. Rich, Dem.
Sheriff—Cornelius J. Cronan, 1884.
Coroners—John C. Hughes, 1885; Robert Elliott and John J. Devitt, 1884.
County Clerk—H. K. Van Horn, 1885.
Surrogate—William McAvoy, 1885.
County Collector—George H. Farrier.
Register of Deeds—Jeremiah B. Cleveland, 1885.
President Judge—Manning M. Knapp.
Law Judge—Abraham Q. Garretson, 1883.
Lay Judges—John Brinkerhoff, 1887; Asa W. Fry, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Alexander T. McGill, 1883.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,751.

Senator—John Carpenter, Jr., Dem., 1886.
Assemblymen—John V. Robbins, Dem.; W. Howard Lake, Dem.
Sheriff—George G. Lunger, 1884.
Coroners—George T. Ribble, Hugh Reynolds and John C. Lake, 1884.
County Clerk—John M. Hyde, 1883.
Surrogate—William H. Johnson, 1884.
County Collector—William W. Swayze.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
Law Judge—Augustus E. Sanderson, 1886.
Lay Judges—John L. Jones, 1883; James P. Huffman, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Edward P. Conkling, 1886.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, and first Tuesday in September and December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 29,910.

Senator—John Taylor, Rep., 1884.
Assemblymen—Nelson M. Lewis, Rep.; Joseph H. Applegate, Rep.; William J. Convery, Dem.
Sheriff—Amos Sickel, 1884.
Coroners—Thomas Abbott, John Bucknum and John R. D. Bower, 1884.
County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1887.
Surrogate—John H. Scudder, 1884.
County Collector—Foster W. Vankirk.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
Law Judge—John H. Stewart, 1885.
Lay Judges—Edward T. R. Applegate, 1887; William S. Yard, 1883.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Mercer Beasley, Jr., 1884.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May, and first Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 17,166.

Senator—Abraham V. Schenck, Rep., 1886.
Assemblymen—Manning Freeman, Dem.; William R. Jernee, Dem.; James H. Goodwin, Rep.
Sheriff—Andrew J. Disbrow, 1884.
Coroners—Albert D. Brown, 1885; Bernard Roddy, 1885, and George G. Clark, 1884.
County Clerk—Charles S. Hill, 1887.
Surrogate—Benj. F. Howell, 1887.
County Collector—Levi D. Jarrard.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Andrew K. Cogswell, 1885.
Lay Judges—Chas. S. Scott, 1887; Chas. F. Newton,'83.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Kearney Rice, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,432.

Senator—John S. Applegate, Rep., 1885.
Assemblymen—Peter Forman, Jr., Dem.; Thos. G. Chattle, Pro. Dem.; Alfred B. Stoney, Dem.

Sheriff—John I. Thompson, 1884.
Coroners—John Neafie, Theodore S. Woolley and John P. Cooper, 1884.
County Clerk—J. C. Arrowsmith, *ad interim*.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1887.
County Collector—John Haight.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., 1885.
Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1887; John L. Wheeler, 1883.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 5,418.

Senator—James C. Youngblood, Rep., 1884.
Assemblymen—George W. Jenkins, Rep.; Amzi F. Weaver, Rep.; James H. Neighbour, Dem.
Sheriff—William H. Howell, 1884.
Coroners—Julius A. Drake, Jacob Z. Budd and Samuel Schuyler, 1884.
County Clerk—Melvin S. Condit, 1883.
Surrogate—Wm. H. McDavit, 1888.
County Collector—William H. Lambert.
President Judge—William J. Magie.
Law Judge—Francis Child, 1883.
Lay Judges—David W. Delliker, 1887; Freeman Wood, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1885.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, and first Tuesday in May and October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population about 1,300.

Senator—Abraham C. B. Havens, Rep., 1884.
Assemblyman—George T. Cranmer, Rep.
Sheriff—James J. Allen, 1884.
Coroners—Abraham Lower, John Klippel and Luke A. Courtenay, 1884.

County Clerk—William I. James, 1885.
Surrogate—Charles W. Potter, 1885.
County Collector—E. Cowperthwait.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.
Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1887; Richard H. Conover, 1883; William Jeffry, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1887.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 51,031.

Senator—John W. Griggs, Rep., 1886.
Assemblymen—Clark W. Mills, Rep.; Patrick Henry Shields, Rep.; William F. Gaston, Rep.; Thomas Flynn, Dem.
Sheriff—Winfield S. Cox, 1884.
Coroners—James W. Collins, George F. Newcomb and Nixon Campbell, 1884.
County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1886.
Surrogate—Henry McDanolds, 1885.
County Collector—William H. Hayes.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.
Law Judge—Absalom B. Woodruff, 1887.
Lay Judge—Henry P. Simmons, 1883.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Stevenson, 1886.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,056.

Senator—George Hires, Rep., 1885.
Assemblyman—Henry Coombs, Rep.
Sheriff—Charles D. Coles, 1884.
Coroners—Charles W. Denn, John Q. A. Donny and William Carney, 1884.
County Clerk—J. M. Lippincott, 1884.
Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1887.
County Collector—A. Smith Reeves.
President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1887; William Plummer, 1883; Joseph Cook, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, 1885
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,105.

Senator—Eugene S. Doughty, Dem., 1885.
Assemblyman—Cornelius S. Hoffman, Rep.
Sheriff—Lewis A. Thompson, 1883.
Coroners—Henry G. Wagoner, Amadee F. Voorhees and William J. Swinton, 1884.
County Clerk - M. H. Vandeveer, 1885.
Surrogate—William H. Long, 1888.
County Collector—A. Berry.
President Judge—William J. Magie.
Lay Judges—William W. Underdonk, 1887; John M. Garrettson, 1883; Joseph Thompson, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—James J. Bergen, *ad interim.*
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, September and December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,513.

Senator—Lewis Cochran, Dem., 1886.
Assemblyman—William E. Ross.
Sheriff—Jacob E. Hornbeck, 1884.
Coroner—Levi D. Miller, 1884.
County Clerk—John H. Neldon, 1887.
Surrogate—G. B. Dunning, 1883.
County Collector—Theodore Morford.
President Judge—William J. Magie.
Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1886.
Lay Judges—Hiram C. Clark, 1883; James B. Huston, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Lewis Cochran, 1884.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 28,229.

Senator—Benjamin A. Vail, Rep., 1885.
Assemblymen—Edward J. Byrnes, Dem.; Asa T. Woodruff, Rep.; Frank L. Sheldon, Rep.
Sheriff—Thomas Forsyth, 1884.
Coroners—Walter E. Cladeck, 1885; Monroe B. Long and Henry H. Lowrie, 1884.
County Clerk—James S. Vosseller, 1887.
Surrogate—James J. Gerber, 1887.
County Collector—Patrick Sheridan.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1883.
Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1887; Nathan Harper, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1886.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,773.

Senator—George H. Beatty, Dem., 1885.
Assemblymen—Stephen C. Larison, Dem.; Isaac Wildrick, Dem.
Sheriff—William K. Bowers, 1884.
Coroners—W. Scott Johnson, William M. Mayberry and Augustus Delliker, 1884.
County Clerk—William L. Hoagland, 1885.
Surrogate—Martin C. Swartsweller, 1884.
County Collector—P. H. Hann.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
Law Judge—William H. Morrow, *ad interim*.
Lay Judges—Jehiel T. Kern, 1883; James Somerville, 1884.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1886.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the second Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesdays in January, April, June and September.

The circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Parker.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding courts, see County Directory.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY, 1880.

BY COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

The following is a statement of the population of New Jersey, according to the United States Census of 1880, as officially furnished by the Census Department, at Washington, for the MANUAL of the one hundred and seventh Legislature.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

The towns and villages marked with an asterisk (*), a dagger (†), or a double dagger (‡), are unincorporated, and their population is given only approximately, as their limits cannot be sharply defined.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Atlantic City	5,477	*Weymouth	191
Buena Vista township	885	Hammonton town and Hammonton township co-extensive	1,776
Egg Harbor township, including the village of Absecom	4,075	Mullica township, including the following villages	717
Absecom village	507	*East Hammonton	15
Egg Harbor city	1,232	*Elwood	326
Galloway township, including the following villages	2,337	*New Columbia	96
*Oceanville	168	*Pleasant Mills	90
*Port Republic	708	*Weekstown	68
Hamilton township, including the following villages	1,464	Weymouth township	741
*May's Landing	744		18,704

Population, 1870, 14,163.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Englewood township	4,076	*Ramsey	345
Franklin township	2,206	Lodi township, including the following villages	4,071
*Wortendyke	500	*Carlstadt	1,060
Harrington township	2,570	*Lodi	986
Hohokus township, including the village of Ramsey	2,920	*New Carlstadt	367
		*Woodbridge	548

Midland township..... 1,591
New Barbadoes township, co-extensive with Hackensack village..... 4,248
Palisade township, including the following villages..... 2,302
*Cresskill..... 333
*Flatts..... 181
*Huyler's Landing... 43
*Old and New Bridge 219
*Schraalenburgh..... 507
*Tenafly.....1,019
Ridgefield township, including the following villages..... 3,952
*Bogota... 145
*Coytesville.. 424
*Fairview..... 410
*Fort Lee.....1,424
*Leonia 266
*Little Ferry..... 58
*Ridgefield..... 221
*Ridgefield Park..... 77
*Shady Side..... 432
*Taylorsville..... 257
*Teaneck..... 238
Ridgewood township..... 1,478
Saddle River township, including the village of East Passaic..... 1,355
*East Passaic..... 178
Union township, including the following villages..... 3,164
*Kingsland..... 865
*Rutherford 2,299
Washington township, including the village of Westwood..... 2,853
*Westwood..... 309

36,786

Population, 1870, 31,033.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bass River township..... 1,006
Beverly township, including the following villages 3,128
*Beverly.....1,759
*Delanco..... 452
*Edgewater 169
Bordentown township, including the following places..... 5,334
*Biddles Island village.. 27
Bordentown city.....4,258
*Fieldsboro village... 464
Burlington township..... 1,147
Burlington city..... 6,090
Chester township, including the village of Moorestown..... 2,855
*Moorestown..... 1,497
Chesterfield township, including the following villages 1,525
*Crosswicks..... 351
*Recklesstown 151
*Sykesville..... 120
Cinnaminson township, including the following villages..... 2,184
*Palmyra..... 571
*Riverton..... 586
Delran township, including the following villages..... 1,760
*Bridgeboro' 400
*Riverside..... 777
Easthampton township, including the village of Unionville..... 566
*Unionville..... 98
Evesham township, including the following villages..... 1,602
*Evesboro'..... 74
*Marlton 339
Florence township..... 1,528
Little Egg Harbor township, including the village of Tuckerton..... 1,881
*Tuckerton.....1,520
Lumberton township, including the village of Lumberton..... 1,689
*Lumberton..... 473
Mansfield township, including the following villages..... 1,648
*Columbus..... 547
*Georgetown 100
*Three Tuns..... 48
Medford township, including the village of Medford..... 1,980
*Medford..... 895
Mount Laurel township..... 1,739
New Hanover township, including the following villages..... 2,373
*Arneytown..... 64
*Cookstown..... .. 109

*Ellisdale 49
*Jacobstown 123
*Paintville 149
*Wrightstown 144
Northampton township 4,630
Pemberton township, including the borough of Pemberton 2,885
Pemberton 799
Randolph township 428
Shamong township, including the village of Atsion 1,097
*Atsion 94
Southampton township, including the village of Vincentown 2,269
*Vincentown 683
Springfield township, including the village of Jacksonville 1,886
*Jacksonville 94
Washington township 389
Westhampton township, including the following villages 715
*Rancocas (part of) ... 80
(See Willingboro' township).
*Smithville 285
Timbuctoo 108
Willingboro' township, including part of village of Rancocas 743
*Rancocas (part of) .. 172
(See Westhampton township).
Woodland township 325
NOTE —Rancocas village, in Westhampton and Willingboro' townships 252

55,402

Population, 1870, 53,774.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Camden city 41,659
1st Ward 6,362
2d " 6,060
3d " 3,952
4th " 6,935
5th " 6,018
6th " 3,720
7th " 4,426
8th " 4,186
Centre township, including the village of Snow Hill 1,538
*Snow Hill 429
Delaware township, including the following villages 1,481
*Batesville 114
*Ellisburg 56
*Homesteadville 72
Gloucester township including the following places 7,874
*Blackwoodtown 347
*Chew's Landing 346
*Gloucester city 5,347
*Kirkwood 108
*Mechanicsville 75
Haddon township, including the borough of Haddonfield 2,551
Haddonfield 1,480
Stockton township, including the following places 3,532
*Cramer's Hill 65
*East Camden 535
Merchantville 439
*Wrightsville 247
Waterford township, including the following villages 2,149
*Attica 183
*Berlin 385
*Gibbsboro' 175
*Waterford 331
Winslow township, including the following villages 2,158
*Tansboro' 284
*Winslow 650

62,942

Population, 1870, 46,206.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Cape May city 1,699
Dennis township 1,812
Lower township, including the borough of Cape May Point 1,977
Cape May Point 198
Middle township, including the following villages 2,575
*Cape May C. H 570

*Dyer's Creek..... 356
*Goshen..... 464
*Green Creek..... 362
*Mayville..... 273
*Rio Grande..... 241

*Townsend Inlet..... 309
Upper township..... 1,702

9,765

Population, 1870, 8,529.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bridgeton city..... 8,722
1st Ward.....3,786
2d " 2,409
3d " 2,527
Commercial township, including the following villages..... 2,265
†Mauricetown..... 575
†Port Norris..... 885
Deerfield township, including the village of Deerfield..... 1,613
†Deerfield..... 181
Downe township, including the following villages..... 1,687
†Dividing Creek..... 677
†Newport.....1,010
Fairfield township, including the following villages..... 3,215
†Cedarville.....1,077
†Fairton..... 409
Greenwich township, including the village of Greenwich..... 1,245
†Greenwich..... 513
Hopewell township, including the following villages..... 1,764
†Roadstown..... 71
†Shiloh (part of)..... 143
(See Stow Creek township).
Landis township, including the borough of Vineland..... 6,005
Vineland..... 2,519
Maurice River township, including the following villages..... 2,374
†Belle Plain..... 109
†Bricksboro'..... 129
†Cumberland..... 212
†Dorchester..... 329
†Ewing's Neck..... 339
†Heislerville..... 338
†Leesburg..... 473
†Port Elizabeth..... 445
Millville city..... 7,660
1st Ward.....2,217
2d " 2,892
3d " 2,551
Stow Creek township, including part of the village of Shiloh..... 1,107
†Shiloh (part of)..... 122
(See Hopewell township)
NOTE.—Shiloh village, in Hopewell and Stow Creek townships.... 265

37,687

Population, 1870, 34,688.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville township..... 3,004
Bloomfield township..... 5,748
Caldwell township..... 3,167
Clinton township, including the village of Irvington..... 2,742
Irvington.....1,677
East Orange township, co-extensive with East Orange village..... 8,349
Franklin township..... 1,617
Livingston township..... 1,401
Milburn township..... 1,743
Montclair township..... 5,147
Newark city.....136,508
1st Ward.....7 616
2d " 8,187
3d Ward..... 6,572
4th " 6,745
5th " 5,343
6th " 15,784
7th " 8,183
8th " 12,025
9th " 6,793
10th " 11,321
11th " 6,140
12th " 12,977
13th " 18,260
14th " 3,670
15th " 6,892
Orange city..... 13,207
1st Ward..... 3,549
2d " 3 532
3d " 6,126

South Orange township, including the following villages..... 3,911
†Hilton..... 316
†Maplewood..... 429
South Orange.....2,178
West Orange township..... 3,385

189,929

Population, 1870, 143,907.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Clayton township, including the village of Clayton 1,981
†Clayton.....1,433
Deptford township, including the following places 3,818
†Wenonah..... 166
†Westville 170
Woodbury city.....2,298
Franklin township, including the village of Malaga..... 2,480
†Malaga..... 330
Glassboro' township..... 2,088
Greenwich township, including the following villages..... 2,598
†Berkley..... 182
†Clarksboro'. 189
†Mickleton..... 81
†Paulsboro'..... 750
Harrison township, including the following villages..... 2,811
†Harrisonville..... 196
†Jefferson..... 116
†Mullica Hill..... 444
Logan township, including the following villages.. 1,765
†Asbury..... 115
†Bridgeport 441
Mantua township, including the village of Barnsboro' 1,718
†Barnsboro'..... 182
Monroe township, including villages..... 1,858
†Brooklyn..... 146
†Cole's Mill..... 142
†Cross Keys..... 127
†Whitneyville..... 73
†Williamstown 1,250
Washington township, including the following villages..... 1,366
†Hurffville..... 189
†Turnerville..... 104
West Deptford township ... 1,399
Woolwich township, including the village of Swedesboro..... 1,974
†Swedesboro..... 894

25,886

Population. 1870, 21,527.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Bayonne city..... 9,372
1st Ward..... 1,701
2d " 3,448
3d " 1,547
4th " 2,676
Guttenburg town..... 1,206
Hoboken city.. 30,999
1st Ward..... 6,933
2d " 4,159
3d " 10,913
4th " 8,664
Jersey City 120,722
1st Prec't, 1st Dist., 3,489
2d " " " 3,248
3d " " " 2,533
4th " " " 2,540
5th " " " 1,376
6th " " " 2,282
7th " " " 1,814
1st " 2d " 3,595
2d " " " 4,188
3d " " " 2,657
4th Prec't, 2d Dist., 3,799
5th " " " 2,403
6th " " " 3,695
7th " " " 1,980
8th " " " 2,821
1st " 3d " 2,700
2d " " " 2,824
3d " " " 2,119
4th " " " 3,216
5th " " " 3,148
6th " " " 1,963
7th " " " 2,909
8th " " " 1,402
1st " 4th " 3,736
2d " " " 3,998
3d " " " 4,735
4th " " " 4,332
5th " " " 3,466
6th " " " 4,531
1st " 5th " 2,516
2d " " " 2,599
3d " " " 3,572

Jersey City—
4th Prec't, 5th Dist, 3,217
5th " " " 2,435
1st " 6th " 4,063
2d " " " 4,038
3d " " " 3,078
4th " " " 2,732
5th " " " 2,455
6th " " " 2,503
Kearney township, including the following places 7,675
†Arlington 777
Harrison town.....6,898
North Bergen township.... 4,268
Union township, including the town of Union 7,159
Union town.....5,849
Weehawken township 1,102
West Hoboken township... 5,441

187,944

Population, 1870, 129,288.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Alexandria township..... 1,324
Bethlehem township, including the village of Bloomsbury..... 2,830
†Bloomsbury..... 585
Clinton township, including the following places..... 2,975
†Annandale village.. 379
Clinton town..... 842
†Lebanon village..... 313
Delaware township, including the following villages..... 3,092
†Locktown 29
†Raven Rock..... 110
†Sergeantsville..... 139
†Stockton 577
East Amwell township, including the following villages..... 1,696
†Reaville..... 212
†Ringoes 298
†Wertsville 41
Franklin township, including the following villages. 1,338
†Cherryville..... 50
†Pittstown..... 100
Frenchtown borough..... 1 039
High Bridge township..... 2,209
Holland township..... 1,886
Kingwood township, including the following places..... 1 694
†Baptisttown..... 112
†Barbertown 46
Lambertville city..... 4,183
1st Ward.....1,354
2d " 1,281
3d " 1,548
Lebanon township..... 2,699
Raritan township, including the village of Flemington..... 4,188
†Flemington.....1,751
Readington township, including the following villages..... 3,103
†Centreville..... 54
†Mechanicsville..... 200
†Pleasant Run..... 184
†Readington..... 59
†Rowland Mills..... 39
†Stanton..... 109
†Three Bridges 166
†White House Station..... 350
Tewksbury township 2,108
Union township 1,167
West Amwell township..... 1,039

38,570

Population, 1870, 36,961.

MERCER COUNTY.

Chamb'rsburg borough, coextensive with Chambersbury township..... 5,437
East Windsor township, including the borough of Hightstown..... 2,271
Hightstown 1,355
Ewing township..... 2,412
Hamilton township, including the following villages..... 3,370
†Duck Island..... 62
†Deutzville..... 101
†Hamilton Square.... 296
Hopewell township, including the following villages..... 4,462
†Hopewell. 415
†Pennington..... 723
†Titusville..... 2 9
Lawrence township..... 3,174
Princeton township, including the borough of Princeton..... 4,348

Princeton 3,209
Trenton city..... 29,910
1st Ward.....4,523
2d " 2,720
3d " 6,537
4th " 4,088
5th " 4,920
6th " 1,389
7th " 5,724
Washington township, including the following villages..... 1,281
‡Robbinsville..... 83
‡Windsor..... 137
West Windsor township..... 1,396
58,061

Population, 1870, 46,470.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cranbury township..... 1,599
East Brunswick township, including the following villages..... 3,272
‡Milltown (part of).. 229
[See North Brunswick township.]
‡Washington 1,081
Madison township..... 1,662
Monroe township, including the following villages 3,017
‡Jamesburg..... 681
‡Prospect Plains..... 38
New Brunswick city..... 17,166
1st Ward.....2,734
2d " 3,060
3d " 2,013
4th " 1,079
5th " 4,014
6th " 4,266
North Brunswick township, including part of the village of Milltown, 1,251
Milltown (part of)... —
[See East Brunswick township.]
Perth Amboy city and Perth Amboy township co-extensive..... 4,808
Piscataway township, including the following villages..... 3,242
‡Dunellen..... 817
‡New Brooklyn..... 193
‡New Market..... 593
Raritan township, including the following villages..... 3,789
‡East Brunswick..... 299
‡Piscataway..... 87
‡Stelton..... 79
Sayreville township, including the following villages 1,930
‡Burt's Creek..... 202
‡Mechanicsville 236
‡Sayreville..... 735
South Amboy township..... 3,648
South Brunswick township 2,803
Woodbridge township, including the following villages 4,099
‡Fairfield 154
‡Uniontown..... 54
‡Woodbridge 683
52,286

Population, 1870, 45,057.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Atlantic township, including the following villages 1,743
‡Colt's Neck..... 123
‡Edinborough..... 71
‡Phalanx 78
‡Scobeyville 50
Eatontown township, including the following villages 2,612
‡Eatontown..... 525
‡Oceanport..... 384
Freehold township, including the following places 4,392
Freehold 2,432
‡Smithburg 31
Holmdel township 1,575
Howell township, including the village of Farmingdale 3,374
‡Farmingdale. 882
Manalapan township..... 2,175
Marlborough township ... 2,193
Matawan township, including the village of Matawan 2,699
‡Matawan 1,437
Middletown township, including the following villages 5,959
‡Chapel Hill..... 218

‡Fair View..... 100
†Highlands of Navesink..... 248
‡Leedsville..... 53
‡Middletown..... 219
Navesink..... 566
‡New Monmouth..... 73
‡Parkertown..... 240
‡Port Monmouth..... 396
‡Sandy Hook..... 65
‡West Port Monmouth..... 96
Millstone township, including the following villages..... 2,080
‡Charleston Spring, 69
‡Clarksburg..... 106
‡Napoleonville..... 156
‡Perrineville..... 176
Neptune township, including the following villages..... 4,187
‡Asbury Park.....1,640
‡Ocean Grove..... 620
Ocean township, including the following villages..... 6,027
‡Branchport..... 261
Long Branch.....3,833
‡Monmouth Beach... 548
‡Seabright..... 388
Raritan township..... 3,891
Shrewsbury township, including the village of Red Bank..... 6,526
‡Red Bank.....2 684
Upper Freehold township, including the village of Allentown..... 3,236
‡Allentown.....1,010
Wall township..... 3,829

55,538

Population, 1870, 46,316.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Boonton township, including the village of Boonton..... 2,682
Boonton.....2,277
Chatham township, including the following villages..... 4,276
‡Afton..... 279
‡Chatham..... 738
‡Madison.....1,756
Chester township, including the village of Chester..... 2,337
‡Chester..... 705
Hanover township, including the following villages..... 4,138
‡Littleton..... 338
‡Whippany..... 504
Jefferson township..... 1,792
Mendham township, including the following villages..... 1,526
‡Brookside..... 187
‡Mendham..... 294
Morris township, including town of Morristown 6,837
Morristown.....5,418
‡Collinsville..... 129
Mount Olive township..... 1,982
Montville township..... 1,270
Passaic township, including the following villages..... 1,896
‡Meyersville..... 145
‡Millington..... 112
‡New Vernon..... 100
‡Stirling..... 185
Pequannock township..... 2,239
Randolph township, including the town of Dover..... 7,700
Dover.....2,958
Rockaway township, including the following villages..... 7,366
‡Beach Glen..... 195
‡Denmark..... 134
‡Denville..... 384
‡Greenville..... 429
‡Lower Greenville... 20
‡Lower Hibernia..... 943
‡Lyonsville..... 141
‡Meriden..... 99
‡Middletown..... 144
‡Mount Hope..... 537
‡Powerville..... 35
‡Rockaway.....1,052
‡Upper Hibernia..... 750
‡White Meadow..... 4
Roxbury township, including the following villages..... 2,139
‡Drakeville..... 201
‡Port Morris..... 228
Washington township, including the following villages..... 2,681
‡German Valley..... 130
‡Middle Valley..... 60
‡Unionville..... 57
‡Waughrightsville... 81

50,861

Population, 1870, 43,361.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Berkley township, including part of the village of Toms River..... 683
Brick township, including the following villages, 2,990
‡Burrsville..... 291
‡Herbertville..... 262
‡Osbornville..... 596
‡Point Pleasant..... 798
Dover township, including the following villages..... 2,439
‡Island Heights..... 34
‡Toms River (part of)..... 1,061
Eagleswood township, including the following villages..... 592
‡Long Beach..... 33
‡Staffordsville..... 52
‡West Creek..... 507
Jackson township, including the following villages..... 1,803
‡Bennett's Mills..... 61
‡Cassville..... 123
‡New Prospect..... 79
Lacey township..... 814
Manchester township, including the village of Manchester..... 1,057
‡Manchester..... 592
Ocean township..... 484
Plumsted township, including the village of New Egypt..... 1,561
‡New Egypt..... 632
Stafford township, including the village of Manahawkin..... 1,008
‡Manahawkin..... 483
Union township, including the village of Barnegat..... 1,024
Barnegat..... 915

14,455

Population, 1870, 13,658.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Acquackanonck township, 1,781
Little Falls township..... 1,404
Manchester township, including the village of Haledon..... 1,513
‡Haledon..... 481
Passiac city..... 6,532
1st Election dist.....1,771
2d " " 2,551
3d " " 2,210
Paterson city..... 51,031
1st Ward..... 5,270
2d " 5,782
3d " 7,615
4th " 5,551
5th " 7,655
6th " 4,149
7th " 5,613
8th Ward 9,396
Pompton township..... 2,251
Wayne township, including the following villages..... 1,757
‡Mountain View..... 103
‡Pacquanack..... 72
‡Pompton..... 192
‡Preakness.....1,221
‡Singac..... 77
‡Wayne..... 92
West Milford township, including the village of Charlotteburg..... 2,591
‡Charlotteburg..... 151

68,860

Population, 1870, 46,468.

SALEM COUNTY.

Elsinboro' township..... 570
Lower Alloways Creek township..... 1,373
Lower Penn's Neck twp..... 1,334
Mannington township including the village of Claysville..... 2,230
‡Claysville..... 281
Pilesgrove township, including the village of Sharpstown..... 3,497
‡Sharpstown..... 258
‡Woodstown..... 490
Pittsgrove township, including the following villages..... 1,778
‡Centreton..... 125
‡Elmer..... 345
Quinton twp., including village of Quinton..... 1,390
‡Quinton..... 91
Salem city..... 5,056
East Ward.....2,488
West Ward.....2,568

Upper Alloways Creek twp. including the village of Alloways town..... 1,917
‡Alloways town..... 584
Upper Penn's Neck township, including the following villages..... 3,361
‡Auburn..... 208
‡Pedricktown..... 262
‡Penn's Grove..... 749
Upper Pittsgrove township..... 2,073

24,579

Population, 1870, 23,951.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Bedminster township, including the following villages..... 1,812
‡Bedminster..... 140
‡Peapack..... 235
‡Pluckamin..... 135
Bernard's township, including the following villages..... 2,622
‡Basking Ridge..... 365
‡Bernardsville..... 147
‡Liberty Corner..... 97
‡Madisonville..... 49
Branchburg township, including the village of North Branch..... 1,316
‡North Branch..... 120
Bridgewater township, including the following villages..... 7,997
‡Bound Brook..... 934
‡Raritan..... 2,046
Somerville..... 3,105
Franklin township, including the following places..... 3,818
‡Bloomington..... 671
‡East Millstone..... 432
‡Middlebush..... 84
Hillsborough township, including the following villages..... 3,248
‡Clover Hill..... 24
‡Millstone..... 262
‡Neshanic..... 117
‡South Branch..... 117
Montgomery township, including the village of Rocky Hill..... 1,928
‡Rocky Hill..... 332
North Plainfield township..... 3,217
Warren township..... 1,204

27,162

Population, 1870, 23,514.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Andover township, including the village of Andover..... 1,150
‡Andover..... 394
Byram township, including the village of Stanhope..... 1,406
‡Stanhope..... 677
Frankford township, including the village of Branchville..... 1,682
‡Branchville..... 495
Green township, including the village of Greenville..... 727
‡Greenville..... 33
Hampton township..... 895
Hardystown township, including the following villages..... 2,645
‡Franklin Furnace, 799
‡Hamburg..... 412
Lafayette township..... 781
Montague township, including the village of Brick House..... 1,022
‡Brick House..... 84
Newton, co-extensive with Newton township..... 2,513
Sandyston township, including the village of Peter's Valley..... 1,195
‡Peter's Valley..... 35
Sparta township, including the following villages..... 2,274
‡Ogden Mine..... 280
‡Ogdensburg..... 562
‡Sparta..... 292
Stillwater township, including the following villages..... 1,502
‡Stillwater..... 117
‡Swartswood..... 94

Vernon twp., including the village of Vernon	1,811
‡Vernon	119
Wallpack township	575
Wantage twp., including the following villages,	3,361
‡Coleville	90
‡Deckertown	370
‡Mt. Salem	38
	23,539

Population, 1870, 23,168.

UNION COUNTY.

Clark township	353
Cranford township	1,184
Elizabeth city	28,229
1st Ward	5,327
2d "	5,286
3d "	3,966
4th "	1,924
5th "	5,329
6th "	2 165
7th "	1 829
8th "	2,403
Fanwood township	1,167
Linden twp., including the following towns	1,889
*Linden	737
*Roselle	737
New Providence twp	781
Plainfield city	8,125
Rahway city	6,455
1st Ward	1,272
2d "	1,496
3d "	2,322
4th "	1,355
Springfield town and Springfield township co-extensive	844
Summit twp, including the town of Summit	1,910
*Summit	1,011
*East Summit	260
*West Summit	468
Union township	2,418
Westfield township	2,216
	55,571

Population, 1870, 41,891.

WARREN COUNTY.

Allamuchy township	648
Blairstown township	1,458
Franklin township, including the following villages	1,529
*Asbury	98
*Broadway	203
*New Village	150
Frelinghuysen township, including the following villages	1,012
*Johnsonsburg	154
‡Marksboro'	96
‡Paulina	41
Greenwich township, including the following villages	2,554
‡Cooksville	69
‡Stewartville	500
‡Still Valley	42
Hackettstown	2,502
Hardwick township	583
Harmony township	1,350
Hope township, including the village of Hope	1,569
‡Hope	239
Independence township	1,018
Knowlton township	1,476
Lopatcong township, including the township of Union or Stump	1,591
‡Union or Stump	105
Mansfield township, including the village of Anderson	1,709
‡Anderson	97
Oxford township, including the following villages	6,367
Belvidere	1,773
Oxford	2,656
Pahaquarry township	418
Phillipsburg city	7,181
1st Ward	1,753
2d "	1,845
3d "	2,221
4th "	1,362
Washington township, including the borough of Washington	3,594
Washington	2,142
	36,589

Population, 1870, 31,419.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population.			Males of 21 years of age and over.			Increase from 1870 to 1880.
				White.			
	Total.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Colored.	
Atlantic	18,704	17,810	894	4,054	978	336	4,541
Bergen	36,786	34,795	1,991	5,954	3,473	579	5,753
Burlington	55,402	52,828	2,574	12,517	1,874	701	1,628
Camden	62,942	57,240	5,702	12,105	3,152	1,497	16,736
Cape May	9,765	9.195	570	2,465	101	144	1,236
Cumberland	37,687	35,722	1,965	8,564	895	498	2,999
Essex	189,929	185,176	4,753	24,352	22,737	1,269	46,022
Gloucester	25,886	24,742	1,144	5,877	889	302	4,359
Hudson	187,944	186,248	1,696	19,563	29,721	481	58,656
Hunterdon	38,570	38,018	552	9,518	902	168	1,609
Mercer	58,061	54,828	3,233	10,826	4,453	964	11,591
Middlesex	52,286	50,657	1,629	8,984	4,942	465	7,229
Monmouth	55,538	52,062	3,476	11,495	2,161	884	9,222
Morris	50,861	50,049	812	9,490	4,129	226	7,700
Ocean	14,455	14,357	98	3,541	242	27	797
Passaic	68,860	67,758	1,102	8,127	9,421	303	22,192
Salem	24,579	21,810	2,769	5,437	441	720	628
Somerset	27,162	25,500	1,662	5,338	1,432	446	3,648
Sussex	23,539	23,365	174	5,886	523	55	371
Union	55,571	53,624	1,947	8,352	5,455	505	13,680
Warren	36,589	36,233	356	8,191	1,388	100	2,170
Total	1,131,116	1,092,017	39,099	190,656	99,369	10,670	222,747

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF NEW JERSEY.

	1880.	1870.	Increase.
Newark	136,508	105,131	31,377
Jersey City	120,722	82,798	37,924
Paterson	51,031	33,581	17,450
Camden	41,659	20,085	21,574
Hoboken	30,999	20,312	10,687
Trenton	29,910	22,919	6,991
Elizabeth	28,229	20,848	7,381
New Brunswick	17,166	15,059	2,107
Orange	13,207	9,343	3,864
Bayonne	9,372	3,835	5,537
Bridgeton	8,722	6,830	1,892
East Orange	8,349	4,319	4,030
Plainfield	8,125	5,106	3,019
Millville	7,660	6,107	1,553
Phillipsburg	7,181	5,950	1,231
Harrison	6,898	4,115	2,783
Passaic	6,532	.....	.....
Rahway	6,455	6,257	198
Burlington	6,090	.....	.....
Atlantic City	5,477	1,043	4,434
Chambersburg	5,437	.....	.....
Morristown	5,418	.....	.....
Salem	5,056	4,555	501
Perth Amboy	4,808	2,862	1,946
Bordentown	4,258	.....	.....
Lambertville	4,183	3,845	338

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505
Alaska	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	9,658	40,440
Arkansas	435,450	483,157	802,525
California	379,994	560,223	864,694
Colorado	.....	39,860	194,327
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700
Dakota	4,837	14,181	135,177
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608
District Columbia	.....	131,706	177,624
Florida	140,424	187,752	269,493
Georgia	1,057,886	1,195,338	1,542,180
Idaho	.....	14,998	32,610
Illinois	1,711,951	2,538,408	3,077,871
Indiana	1,350,428	1,673,943	1,978,301
Iowa	674,913	1,191,727	1,624,615
Kansas	107,206	362,872	996,096
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	939,946
Maine	628,279	626,451	648,936
Maryland	687,049	780,806	934,943
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan	749,131	1,187,135	1,636,937
Minnesota	172,123	435,564	780,773
Mississippi	791,305	674,615	1,131,597
Missouri	1,182,012	1,719,978	2,168,380
Montana	.....	20,594	39,159
Nebraska	28,075	119,696	452,402
Nevada	6,857	42,759	62,266
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991
New Jersey	672,035	906,108	1,131,116
New Mexico	93 516	91,864	119,565
New York	3,880,735	4,357,647	5,082,871
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,135	1,399,750
Ohio	2,339,511	2,661,128	3 198,062
Oregon	52,465	90,833	174,768
Pennsylvania	2,906,115	3,502,311	4,282,891
Rhode Island	174,620	217,356	276,531
South Carolina	703,708	728,000	995,577
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,257,495	1,542,359
Texas	604.215	797,500	1,591,749
Utah	40.273	86 786	143,963
Vermont	315,098	330,552	332,286
Virginia	1,596,318	1,224,962	1,512,565
Washington	11,594	23,925	75,116
West Virginia	.....	442,033	618,457
Wisconsin	775,881	1,055,165	1,315,497
Wyoming	.....	9,118	20,789
Total	31,429,891	38,505,768	50,155,803

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

Vice President, *ex officio*—David Davis, of Illinois.

Secretary of State—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

Secretary of the Treasury—Charles J. Folger, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.

Postmaster General—Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

Attorney General—Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.

Associate Justices—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph B. Bradley, of New Jersey; William B. Woods, of Georgia; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts.

Court term commences first Monday in December of each year, at Washington.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FROM MARCH 4TH, 1789, TO MARCH 4TH, 1881.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia	8
George Clinton, of New York	8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
Francis Granger, of New York	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio	8
John Tyler, of Virginia	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire	7
William R. King, of Alabama	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania	7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois	3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana	9

1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania..... 9
William H. English, of Indiana..... 9

Total vote for President in 1828, 45,708; 1832, 47,249; 1836, 51,729; 1840, 64,385; 1844, 76,944; 1848, 77,765; 1852, 83 283; 1856, 99,396; 1860, 121,125: 1864, 136,048; 1868, 163,122; 1872, 169,065; 1876, 220,245; 1880, 245,928.

UNITED STATES ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the next election for President and Vice President of the United States each State will be entitled to the following number of votes:

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	22	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total	401

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date—

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1823.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L. Southard, March 4th, 1833 to June 26th, 1842.
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L. Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G. Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881 to ——.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm'r Amer'n	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,401	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,001	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1 763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22 681	20,204
Maine	32,513	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	55,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	121,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,741	.....	.....	48 246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44.990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	614	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4 945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10.569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58 572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1 386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880—*Continued.*

STATES.	1861.		1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClel., Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymo'r, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002	56,178	90,687
Arkansas	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071	41,661	60,489
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,815	80,348	80,426
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	By	Leg	27,450	24,147
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,931	67,073	64,417
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381	14,150	15,183
Florida	.....	.....	Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923	23,654	27,964
Georgia	.....	.....	57,134	102 722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088	52,648	102,523
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601	318,037	277,321
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,518	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213.526	232,164	225,528
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099	183,904	105,845
Kansas	16,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902	121,520	59,789
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690	104,550	147,999
Louisiana	.....	.....	33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636	31,891	65,310
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823	74,039	65,171
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	156,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777	165,205	111,960
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095	185,190	131,300
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799	93,903	53,315
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173	34,854	75,750
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077	153,567	208,609
Nebraska	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,551	54,979	28,923
Nevada	9,826	6,591	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308	8,732	9,611
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509	44,853	40,794
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962	120,555	122,565
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949	555,544	534,511
North Carolina	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	91,769	70,094	108,417	125,427	115,878	124,204
Ohio	265,151	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182	375,048	340,821

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClel., Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymo'r, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006	58,071	112,312
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	91,391	89,566	133,166	107,677	128,191
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	41,800	101,755	57,845	156,228
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254	45,090	18,181
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670	84,020	127,976
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927	144,397	114,634
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265	4,442,950	4,442,035
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		over all,	157,394		

Total vote in 1824	352,062
" " 1828	1,156,328
" " 1832	1,217,691
" " 1836	1,498,205
" " 1840	2,410,773
" " 1844	2,698,608
" " 1848	2,872,806
" " 1852	3,142,877
" " 1856	4,053,967
" " 1860	4,676,853

Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1880	9,204,428
Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " " 1880	306,867
Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " " 1880	10,305

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor in Twenty-four Years, and the Political Complexion of Each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Dem., 6 Whigs, 2 Know-Nothings.
1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.
Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.
1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.
1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.
Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.
1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.
1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.
Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49 0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.
1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.
1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,618.
1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.
1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283: per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.
1875—Legislature: Senate. Republican. House, Democratic.
1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.
Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's majority over next, 12,743.
1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015: per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom total vote, 195.
1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

UNITED STATES COURT OFFICIALS.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1789—David Brearley.
1790—Robert Morris.
1817—Wm. S. Pennington.
1826—William Rossell.
1840—Mahlon Dickerson.
1841—Philemon Dickerson.
1863—Richard S. Field.
1870—John T. Nixon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.
Andrew Kirkpatrick.
Abraham Ogden.
Lucius H. Stockton.
Joseph McIlvaine.
Lucius Q. C. Elmer
Garret D. Wall.
James S. Green.
William Halsted.
Garret S. Cannon.
Anthony Q. Keasbey.

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.
Robert Boggs.
Wm. Pennington.
Joseph C. Potts.
Edward N. Dickerson.
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.
Abraham R. Harris.
Ralph H. Shreve.
E. Mercer Shreve.
Robert C. Belville.
William S. Belville.
Linsly Rowe.

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.
Oliver W. Ogden.
Robert S. Kennedy.
George H. Wilder.
Abraham R. Harris.
Benajah Deacon.
W. Budd Deacon.
Samuel Plummer.
Robert L. Hutchinson.
William Budd Deacon.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, 1883.

Circuit Judge—William McKennan.
District Court Judge—John T. Nixon.
District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.
Marshal—William Budd Deacon.
Clerk of District Court—Linsly Rowe.
Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton—Israel Howell.
Internal Revenue Collector—First and Second Districts—William P. Tatem, Camden.

ELECTION RETURNS, 1882.

Atlantic County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—			
	Parker, Jr., Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Howland, Gr'nb'k.	Thompson, Dem.	Bryant, Rep.	Davis, Gr'nb'k.	Tilton, Pro.
Atlantic City—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	96	133	.....	101	124	.....	5
1st " 2d "	139	300	.....	147	275	.....	16
2d " 1st "	73	212	.....	162	207	.....	12
2d " 2d "	155	222	.....	145	222	.....	3
	563	867	.....	555	828	.....	36
Buena Vista.....	68	76	38	66	76	35	6
Egg Harbor City.....	126	127	.....	136	116	.....	.....
Egg Harbor Twp.—							
1st Dist.....	104	169	.....	73	115	.....	82
2d "	164	150	8	162	119	6	32
Galloway.....	161	220	.....	144	217	.....	19
Hamilton	103	146	.. ..	125	125	.....	1
Hammonton	123	166	29	50	153	45	83
Mullica.....	63	67	7	56	62	8	11
Weymouth.....	52	59	.....	53	57	.....	.....
Absecon.....	82	42	.....	77	39	.....	7
	1609	2089	82	1497	1907	94	277
Majority in county.....		480			410		

Bergen County.

1st DISTRICT.	Con.				Ass'y.	
	Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Potter, Gr'nb'k.	McCormick, Pro.	Wortendyke, Dem.	Bogart, Rep.
Englewood, East Dist.	102	223	.....	12	121	214
West "	152	205	.....	11	194	163
Harrington	273	181	.....	.....	263	197
New Barbadoes, 1st Dist.	316	200	2	11	350	171
2d "	135	174	.....	26	144	184
Palisade	227	171	.....	1	245	153
Ridgefield, East Dist.	141	159	10	2	162	135
West "	128	148	.....	1	151	128
Washington, 1st Dist.	151	166	8	2	156	169
2d "	158	143	2	.....	168	131
	1783	1775	22	66	1954	1645
Majority	8				309	

2d DISTRICT.	Con.				Ass'y.	
	Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Potter, Gr'nb'k.	McCormick, Pro.	Van Bussum, Dem.	Bogart, Rep.
Franklin	243	178	.....	.....	249	170
Lodi, 1st Dist.	155	188	.....	.....	257	85
2d "	107	167	.....	.....	136	135
Midland	163	145	.....	2	160	144
Ridgewood	139	159	.....	2	131	168
Hohokus, 1st Dist.	188	200	.....	1	193	198
2d "	70	99	.....	4	73	100
Saddle River	136	149	.....	1	109	173
Union	191	277	1	1	202	262
	1392	1562	1	11	1510	1435
Majority		170			75	
	3175	3337	23	77		
Majority in county		162				

Burlington County.

1st DISTRICT.	Con.		Sen.		Ass'y.		
	Parker, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Merritt, Rep.	Budd, Dem.	Foley, Rep.	Brown, Pro.
Bordentown, 1st Dist...	286	161	266	184	261	142	40
2d " ...	290	148	273	165	220	150	54
3d " ...	148	98	146	103	94	146	6
	724	407	685	452	575	438	100
Chesterfield	103	164	100	170	111	77	63
Easthampton.....	143	43	148	39	156	32	.....
Florence	140	187	135	199	131	132	71
Mansfield	221	147	199	166	205	111	49
New Hanover.....	284	182	285	182	285	167	10
Pemberton, East Dist...	313	140	327	127	360	81	5
West " ...	127	77	137	69	155	37	13
Springfield	265	119	263	124	267	106	9
	2320	1466	2279	1528	2245	1181	320
Majority	854		751		1064		

Howland, Gr'nb'k, received 22 votes for Congress, and Abbott, Gr'nb'k, 32 votes for Senator.

2d DISTRICT.	Con.		Sen		Ass'y.		
	Parker, Dem.	Brewer. Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Merritt, Rep.	Scott, Dem.	Locke, Rep.	
Beverly City.....	153	168	175	146	163	159	.....
Beverly Township.....	97	115	100	112	103	109	.....
Burlington, 1st Dist...	219	210	241	186	261	167	.....
2d " ...	150	175	165	159	185	140	.....
3d " ...	121	257	231	144	240	139	.....
4th " ...	190	235	265	160	84	141	.....
	680	877	902	649	970	587	.....
Chester, East Dist.....	84	168	85	166	90	162	.....
West "	152	171	148	171	158	163	.....
Cinnaminson.....	199	175	197	175	204	168	.....
Delran	232	99	232	97	220	107	.....
Mount Laurel.....	112	233	111	234	105	239	.....
Willingboro	91	61	96	57	95	57	.....
	1800	2067	2046	1807	2108	1751	.....
Majority		267	239		357		

Howland, Gr'nb'k, received 18 votes for Congress, and Abbott, Gr'nb'k, 16 votes for Senator.

3d DISTRICT.	Con. Parker, Dem.	Con. Brewer, Rep.	Sen. Smith, Dem.	Sen. Merritt, Rep.	Ass'y. Cronk, Dem.	Ass'y. Palmer, Rep.	Peacock, Gr'nb'k
Bass River	144	45	148	44	134	57	7
Evesham	195	159	192	164	200	153	.....
Little Egg Harbor	144	256	192	210	30	262	1
Lumberton	157	200	153	202	182	177	9
Medford	236	243	230	252	251	229	14
Northampton, 1st Dist.,	220	308	214	312	289	240	16
2d "	226	329	239	316	287	266	10
Randolph	30	37	25	42	28	38	9
Shamong	142	88	141	90	145	86	.....
Southampton, East Dist	159	108	159	106	174	91	3
West "	177	123	187	112	192	110	1
Washington	9	74	17	65	9	74	.....
Westhampton	64	103	86	81	88	84	.....
Woodland	45	45	50	39	54	36	.....
	1948	2118	2033	2035	2163	1903	70
Majority		170		2	260		
	6068	5651	6358	5370			
Majority in county..	417		988				

Howland, Gr'nb'k, received 86 votes for Congress, and Abbott, Gr'nb'k, 83 votes for Senator.

Camden County.

1st DISTRICT.	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Robeson, Rep.	Woolman Pro.	Borton, Dem.	Ass'y. Dudley, Rep.	Bonsall, In.R & Pro	Woodhull.
Camden City—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist	195	240	17	162	198	75	22
" " 2d "	215	128	20	176	98	82	19
" " 3d "	177	109	9	153	86	56	1
2d " 1st "	276	311	38	208	262	126	26
" " 2d "	211	141	10	174	136	49	.....
3d " 1st "	242	160	13	207	122	77	3
" " 2d "	217	152	20	197	143	48	.....
4th " 1st "	280	191	8	226	170	75	8
" " 2d "	124	70	7	114	70	19	.....
" " 3d "	212	180	11	164	150	83	2
" " 4th "	136	108	5	108	99	37	3
	2285	1790	158	1889	1534	727	84
Majority	495			355			

Bristol, Gr'nb'k, received 12 votes for Congress.

2D DISTRICT.	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Robeson, Rep.	Con. Woolman, Pro.	Ass'y. Branning, Dem.	Ass'y. Bamford, Rep.	Ass'y. Appden.	
Camden City—							
5th Ward, 1st Dist...	134	255	3	129	250	4	.....
5th " 2d " ...	159	129	6	146	130	7	.....
5th " 3d " ...	218	198	6	207	200	.....	.....
6th " 1st " ...	247	158	3	229	168	3	.....
6th " 2d " ...	187	134	11	184	137	5	.....
7th " 1st " ...	308	239	7	306	240	4	.....
7th " 2d " ...	134	209	2	134	210	.....	.....
8th " 1st " ...	163	218	1	150	222	7	.....
8th " 2d " ...	214	144	2	191	160	6	.....
Stockton, 1st Dist.....	101	164	2	105	164	.....	.....
2d "	109	131	1	117	123	.....	.....
	1974	1979	44	1893	2004	36	.....
Majority.....		5			106		

Bristol, Gr'nb'k, received 7 votes for Congress.

3D DISTRICT.	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Robeson, Rep.	Con. Woolman, Pro.	Ass'y. DaCosta, Dem.	Ass'y. Stafford, Rep.		
Centre.....	112	189	.....	116	182	.....	.....
Delaware.....	84	161	5	64	190	.....	.....
Gloucester City—							
1st Ward.....	300	163	8	296	177	.....	.....
2d " 1st Dist.....	188	102	9	186	114	.....	.....
2d " 2d Dist.....	150	73	2	149	76	.....	.....
	638	338	19	631	367	.....	.....
Gloucester Twp.....	239	199	26	239	219	.....	.....
Haddon.....	157	318	19	158	340	.....	.....
Merchantville.....	36	38	3	19	57	.....	.....
Waterford.....	214	142	8	213	150	.....	.....
Winslow	128	233	.....	112	25	.....	.....
	1608	1618	80	1552	1756	.....	.....
Majority.....		10			204	.....	.....
	5867	5387	282				

Majority in county.. 480

Bristol, Gr'nb'k, received 24 votes for Congress.

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

Camden City—	Con. Dem.	Con. Rep.	Con. Pro.	Ass'y. Dem.	Ass'y. Rep.	Ass'y. Ind. Rep.	Ass'y. All Others.
1st Ward	587	477	46	491	382	213	42
2d "	487	452	48	382	398	175	26
3d "	459	312	33	404	265	125	3
4th "	752	549	31	612	489	214	13
5th "	511	582	15	482	580	.....	11
6th "	434	292	14	413	305	.....	8
7th "	442	448	9	440	450	.....	4
8th "	377	362	3	341	382	.....	13
	4049	3474	199	3535	3251	727	120
Majority	575			314			

Bristol, Gr'nb'k, received 17 votes for Congress.

Cape May County.

	Con. Ferrell, Dem.	Con. Robeson, Rep.	Sen. Miller, Dem.	Sen. Richardson Rep.	Sen. Smith, Gr'nb'k.	Ass'y. Ludlam, Dem.	Ass'y. Gandy, Rep.
Cape May City	187	182	212	187	.....	216	187
Cape May Point	19	16	13	24	.....	11	28
Dennis	214	113	199	126	69	219	115
Lower	218	188	243	180	.....	224	196
Middle, 1st Dist	158	116	150	128	4	155	127
2d "	129	86	133	80	1	131	83
Sea Isle City	15	11	13	14	.....	13	14
Upper	104	216	91	239	2	91	231
	1044	928	1054	978	76	1060	931
Majority	116		76			79	

Bristol, Gr'nb'k, received 65 votes for Congress, and Post, Gr'nb'k, 68 votes for Assembly; Woolman, Pro., 59 votes for Congress.

Cumberland County.

1st DISTRICT.	Ferrell, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Bristol, G'bk.	Woolman, Pro.	Smalley, Dem.	Seeley, Rep.	Glaspy, G'bk & Pro.
		—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
Bridgeton—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist...	288	153	5	53	230	207	63
1st " 2d " ...	224	174	1	52	178	208	64
2d "	322	131	2	42	296	184	53
3d "	264	185	17	65	220	220	82
	1098	643	25	212	924	819	262
Commercial.....	107	206	4	.....	103	207	14
Downe.....	155	108	21	11	140	119	34
Fairfield, 1st Dist.....	157	129	9	16	145	132	31
2d "	203	53	11	29	191	60	38
Greenwich	81	141	3	17	76	157	12
Hopewell	168	99	65	19	121	86	139
Stoe Creek.....	103	74	41	22	107	67	53
	2072	1453	179	326	1807	1647	583
Majority	619				160		

2d DISTRICT.	Ferrell, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Bristol, G'bk.	Woolman, Pro.	Baker, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.	Sailor, G'bk & Pro.
		—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
Deerfield	262	70	23	9	228	111	27
Landis, 1st Dist.....	71	20	3	1	65	26	5
2d "	206	235	58	1	224	234	47
3d "	186	187	46	.....	179	200	43
4th "	30	76	8	2	33	78	6
Maurice River	227	234	2	1	215	251	4
Millville, 1st Ward	281	249	31	7	212	251	103
2d "	277	360	15	9	196	397	65
3d "	327	152	46	6	262	179	90
	885	761	92	22	670	827	258
	1867	1583	232	36	1614	1727	390
Majority	284					113	
	3939	3036					
Majority in county...	903						

Essex County.

1st DISTRICT.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Blake, Rep.	Con. Hook, Labor.	Ass'y. Sandford, Dem.	Ass'y. Parsons, Rep.	Ass'y. Bingham, Labor.
Belleville, 1st Dist.....	142	161	.....	159	146	.....
2d "	188	47	.....	195	37	.....
Bloomfield, 1st "	106	300	14	107	299	17
2d "	83	77	18	71	84	23
3d "	117	143	13	106	150	16
Caldwell, 1st "	186	174	6	187	175	6
2d "	129	140	.....	130	139	.....
Franklin	70	114	31	81	105	29
Montclair, 1st Dist	112	259	5	115	253	4
2d "	133	273	5	136	269	5
	1266	1688	92	1287	1657	100
Majority.....		422			370	

2d DISTRICT.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Blake, Rep.	Con. Hook, Labor.	Ass'y. Meeker, Dem.	Ass'y. Gill, Rep.	
East Orange—						
Franklin, 1st Dist	71	128	2	61	139	.....
North Ashland, 2d Dist	62	309	5	67	302	.....
South " 3d "	61	244	5	70	239	.....
Eastern, 4th "	111	325	2	124	312	.....
Orange—1st Ward, 1st Dist..	95	186	2	85	195	.....
1st " 2d " ..	175	111	2	167	119	.....
2d " 1st " ..	205	144	.....	194	157	.....
2d " 2d " ..	140	146	.....	130	153	.....
3d " 1st " ..	339	201	3	305	232	.....
3d " 2d " ..	291	145	1	278	151	.....
	1245	933	8	1159	1007	.....
	1550	1939	22	1481	1999	.....
Majority.....		389			518	

3D DISTRICT.	—Con.— Fiedler, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Hook, Labor.	—Ass'y.— Rogers, Dem.	Hutchinson, Rep.	Robertson, Ind. R.
Clinton, 1st Dist.	193	198	2	185	206	2
2d "	22	61	.....	21	62	.....
Livingston	106	147	.....	104	150	.....
Milburn	124	152	.....	121	147	2
Newark, 14th Ward	160	508	8	157	511	.....
South Orange, 1st Dist.	244	195	.....	225	165	42
2d "	98	53	1	91	57	7
West Orange	239	188	.....	213	215	.....
	1189	1507	11	1117	1513	53
Majority		318			396	

4TH DISTRICT.	—Con.— Fiedler, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Hook, Labor.	—Ass'y.— Hendry, Dem.	Young, Rep.	Koch, Labor.
Newark, 8th Ward, 1st Dist.,	284	301	4	317	268	4
" " 2d "	228	139	7	231	135	10
" " 3d "	174	426	1	219	390	1
" " 4th "	68	159	.....	65	160	.....
" " 5th "	133	176	2	139	169	2
11th " 1st "	173	414	8	163	422	4
" " 2d "	377	152	2	380	146	3
	1437	1767	24	1514	1690	24
Majority		330			176	

5TH DISTRICT.	—Con.— Fiedler, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Hook, Labor.	—Ass'y.— Arbuckle, Dem.	Brewster, Rep.	Bucklin, Labor.
Newark, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.,	300	327	2	327	299	3
" " 2d "	163	276	.....	181	259	.....
" " 3d "	191	188	.....	200	180	.....
4th " 1st "	354	295	7	346	303	8
" " 2d "	360	340	12	348	352	11
15th " 1st "	298	304	1	316	287	1
" " 2d "	308	184	6	260	227	7
	1974	1914	28	1978	1907	30
Majority	60			71		

6TH DISTRICT.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Blake, Rep.	Con. Hook, Labor.	Ass'y. Murphy, Dem.	Ass'y. Pennington, Rep.	
Newark, 2d Ward, 1st Dist.,	143	216	3	150	213	.....
" " 2d "	384	245	7	386	292	.....
" " 3d "	318	175	1	302	185	.....
3d " 1st "	292	309	13	290	321	.....
" " 2d "	200	340	16	187	368	.....
7th " 1st "	352	128	7	357	128	.....
	1689	1463	47	1672	1507	.....
Majority	226			165		

7TH DISTRICT.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Blake, Rep.	Con. Hook, Labor.	Ass'y. O'Connor, Dem.	Ass'y. Chandler, Rep.	
Newark, 6th Ward, 1st Dist.,	358	307	10	319	350	.....
" " 2d "	472	175	12	389	266	.....
" " 3d "	340	223	9	260	306	.....
" " 4th "	307	166	6	285	189	.....
" " 5th "	199	52	2	141	111	.....
7th " 2d "	375	77	.....	373	77	.....
" " 3d "	317	41	1	307	52	.....
	2368	1041	40	2074	1351	.....
Majority	1327			723		

8TH DISTRICT.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Blake, Rep.	Con. Hook, Labor.	Ass'y. Hill, Dem.	Ass'y. Roder, Rep.	Ass'y. Hanle, Labor.
Newark, 13th Ward, 1st Dist.,	279	207	8	222	265	7
" " 2d "	391	177	8	301	275	5
" " 3d "	338	142	3	286	192	5
" " 4th "	410	179	2	383	226	2
" " 5th "	256	160	.....	217	201	2
" " 6th "	202	240	10	175	271	8
	1876	1105	31	1584	1430	29
Majority	771			154		

9TH DISTRICT.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Blake, Rep.	Con. Hook, Labor.	Ass'y. Armitage, Dem.	Ass'y. Smith, Rep.	Ass'y. Lyon, Labor.
Newark, 9th Ward, 1st Dist.,	224	442	10	244	385	36
" " 2d "	168	401	12	186	346	44
10th " 1st "	224	201	6	241	161	23
" " 2d "	291	253	12	298	225	22
" " 3d "	239	153	1	291	140	5
" " 4th "	373	162	3	336	142	5
	1569	1612	44	1646	1399	135
Majority.....		43		247		

10TH DISTRICT.	Con. Fiedler, Dem.	Con. Blake, Rep.	Con. Hook, Labor.	Ass'y. Harrigan, Dem.	Ass'y. Hallgring, Rep.	Ass'y. Nolan, Labor.
Newark, 5th Ward, 1st Dist.,	402	234	2	337	284	5
" " 2d "	241	178	1	205	205	1
12th " 1st "	475	58	9	380	135	15
" " 2d "	414	95	6	359	143	7
" " 3d "	389	130	10	237	260	31
" " 4th "	361	49	1	312	90	3
	2282	744	29	1830	1117	62
Majority.....	1538			713		
	17200	14780	368			
Majority in county.....	2420					

VOTE IN CITY OF NEWARK.

	Con.			Ass'y.		
	Dem.	Rep.	Labor.	Dem.	Rep.	Labor.
Newark, 1st Ward.....	654	791	2	708	738	3
2d "	845	686	11	838	590	.....
3d "	492	649	29	477	689	.....
4th "	714	635	19	694	655	19
5th "	643	412	3	542	489	6
6th "	1676	923	39	1394	1222	.....
7th "	1044	246	8	1037	257	.....
8th "	887	1201	14	971	1122	17
9th "	392	843	22	430	731	80
10th "	1177	769	22	1216	668	55
11th "	550	566	10	543	568	7
12th "	1639	332	26	1288	628	56
13th "	1876	1105	31	1584	1430	29
14th "	160	508	8	157	511	.....
15th "	606	488	7	576	514	8
	13355	10154	251	12455	10812	280
Majority	3201			1643		

Gloucester County.

	Con.			Ass'y.		
	Ferrell, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Bristol, Gr'nb'k.	Woolman, Pro.	Hewitt, Dem.	Haines, Rep.	McIntosh, Gr'nb'k.
Clayton	239	246	.....	14	202	287	.....
Deptford.....	127	196	.....	1	127	198	.....
East Greenwich.....	106	189	.....	1	82	215	.....
Franklin	330	110	16	5	313	133	15.
Glassboro	240	212	.....	4	201	255	.....
Greenwich.....	215	211	7	2	207	216	8
Harrison—							
Harrisonville Dist...	104	153	1	13	97	172	1
Mullica Hill " ...	180	204	10	11	164	234	10
Logan	232	114	45	1	221	121	49
Mantua	233	120	3	2	223	130	4
Monroe	229	201	2	5	203	230	2
Washington.....	197	124	.....	.....	198	126	.....
West Deptford.....	113	166	3	.....	111	168	.....
Woodbury	258	396	.....	6	255	408	.....
Woolwich	161	255	33	11	150	277	35
	2964	2897	120	76	2754	3170	124
Majority in county...	67					416	

Hudson County.

1st DISTRICT.	—Con.— McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Allen, Pro.	—Ass'y— Fiske, Dem.	Wanser, Rep.	McLaughlin, Ind. D.	Greenwood, Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	180	221	.....	154	234	6	.....
2d " ...	78	73	.....	79	63	5	.....
3d " ...	235	219	.....	240	210	.....	.....
4th " ...	189	227	8	170	231	1	18
5th " ...	181	344	5	165	347	.....	11
6th " ...	44	175	.....	66	149	3	.....
7th " ...	60	104	.....	76	79	5	1
	967	1363	13	950	1313	20	30
Majority		396			363		

2d DISTRICT.	—Con.— McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Allen, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Kelley, Dem.	Murphy, Ind. D.	Sheeran, Ind. D.	O'Rourke, Ind. D.
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	209	102	.....	168	19	38	72
2d " ...	357	71	.....	317	14	8	80
3d " ...	218	152	.....	86	152	76	31
4th " ...	254	46	.....	67	101	104	24
5th " ...	264	31	.....	101	70	93	29
6th " ...	319	79	.....	93	129	157	15
7th " ...	235	81	.....	64	35	26	173
8th " ...	92	28	.....	67	18	7	19
	1948	590	.....	963	538	509	443
Majority 1358				425			

3D DISTRICT.	—Con.— McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Allen, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Dingler, Dem.	Cator, Rep.		
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	125	159	.....	151	130	.....	.....
2d " ...	139	186	1	176	146	.....	.....
3d " ...	145	227	3	170	200	.....	.....
4th " ...	111	150	1	109	147	.....	.....
5th " ...	77	236	.....	118	194	.....	.....
6th " ...	88	195	.....	116	161	.....	.....
7th " ...	157	241	.....	189	208	.....	.....
8th " ...	209	323	.....	245	282	.....	.....
	1051	1717	5	1274	1468	.....	.....
Majority		666			194		

4TH DISTRICT.	—Con.— McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Allen, Pro.	—Ass'y— Chapman, Dem.	Brantigan, Rep.		
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	164	215	.....	186	193	.....	.....
2d " ...	200	290	.....	219	269	.....	.....
3d " ...	182	246	.....	213	212	.....	.....
4th " ...	302	285	.....	333	253	.....	.....
5th " ...	152	168	.....	177	143	.....	.....
	1000	1204	.....	1128	1070	.....	.....
Majority		204		58			

5TH DISTRICT.	—Con.— McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Allen, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Alstyne, Dem.	Cole, Rep.		
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	222	312	.....	232	302	.....	.....
2d " ...	102	200	.....	102	195	.....	.....
3d " ...	185	311	.....	209	285	.....	.....
4th " ...	182	392	.....	182	388	.....	.....
5th " ...	117	248	.....	114	251	.....	.....
	808	1463	.....	839	1421	.....	.....
Majority.....		655			582		

6TH DISTRICT.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Collins, Rep.	Con. Allen, Pro.	Ass'y. Clarke, Dem.	Ass'y. Potter, Rep.		
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	294	407	.....	400	302	.....	.....
2d " ...	269	307	2	290	284	.....	.....
3d " ...	192	366	2	205	351	.....	.....
4th " ...	161	161	.....	173	148	.....	.....
5th " ...	170	182	.....	193	158	.....	.....
	1086	1423	4	1261	1243	.....	.....
Bayonne City—							
1st Ward.....	105	152	.....	108	148	.....	.....
2d "	146	185	.....	164	169	.....	.....
3d "	98	167	3	122	147	.....	.....
4th "	241	52	.....	246	52	.....	.....
5th "	155	46	.....	157	45	.....	.....
	745	602		797	561		
	1831	2025	7	2058	1804	.....	.....
Majority.....		194		254			

7TH DISTRICT.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Collins, Rep.	Con. Allen, Pro.	Ass'y. McLaughlin, Dem.	Ass'y. Haywood, Rep.		
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	119	45	.....	108	37	.....	.....
2d " ...	341	53	.....	345	25	.....	.....
3d " ...	411	84	.....	401	73	.....	.....
4th " ...	195	54	.....	140	97	.....	.....
5th " ...	258	64	.....	278	41	.....	.....
6th " ...	373	78	.....	368	76	.....	.....
	1697	378		1640	349		
Hoboken—							
1st Ward, 3d Dist...	159	34	.....	148	22	.....	.....
3d " 1st " ...	240	65	.....	226	58	.....	.....
3d " 2d " ...	241	25	.....	233	20	.....	.....
4th " 1st " ...	194	51	.....	205	42	.....	.....
4th " 2d " ...	199	54	.....	202	46	.....	.....
4th " 3d " ...	284	77	.....	273	72	.....	.....
	3014	684		2927	609		
Majority.....	2330			2318			

8TH DISTRICT.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Collins, Rep.	Con. Allen, Pro.	Ass'y. Shannon, Dem.	Ass'y. Gregory, Rep.	Ass'y. Heritage, Ind. R.	
Jersey City, 1st Prec...	190	74	.....	185	62	2	.....
2d " ...	209	97	.....	156	111	35	.....
3d " ...	273	134	.....	199	151	48	.....
4th " ...	263	103	1	201	53	106	.....
5th " ...	148	116	.....	124	62	71	.....
	1083	524	1	865	439	262	.....
Harrison, 1st Ward.....	201	32	1	192	26	1	.....
2d "	122	17	.....	121	17	1	.....
3d "	74	83	1	74	77	5	.....
4th "	183	43	3	162	46	7	.....
	580	175	5	549	166	14	.....
Kearney	114	95	2	108	82	17	.....
	1777	794	8	1522	687	293	.....
Majority	983			835			

9TH DISTRICT.	Con. McAdoo, Dem.	Con. Collins, Rep.	Con. Allen, Pro.	Ass'y. Steljes, Dem.	Ass'y. Wiggins, Rep.		
Hoboken—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist...	249	137	.....	244	141	.....	.....
" " 2d " ...	164	81	.....	135	108	.....	.....
2d " 1st " ...	190	142	.....	187	146	.....	.....
" " 2d " ...	152	135	.....	156	130	.....	.....
3d " 3d " ...	173	163	.....	169	163	.....	.....
" " 4th " ...	218	191	.....	218	189	.....	.....
	1146	849	.....	1109	877	.....	.....
Majority	297			232			

10TH DISTRICT.	—Con.— McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Allen, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Rich, Dem.	Gardner, Rep.		
Guttenberg	129	78	.....	129	80	.....	.....
North Bergen	212	98	.....	215	98	.....	.....
Town of Union—							
N. Dist.	189	139	.....	175	151	.....	.....
S. "	300	164	.....	275	189	.....	.....
Union Township	167	52	.....	160	56	.....	.....
Weehawken	137	54	.....	146	46	.....	.....
West Hoboken—							
N. Dist.	174	146	.....	191	129	.....	.....
S. "	297	146	.....	321	122	.....	.....
	1605	877	.....	1612	871	.....	.....
Majority	728			741			
	15147	11566	 33				
Maj. in county	3581						

VOTE IN HOBOKEN.

	—Con.— Dem.	Rep.
Hoboken, 1st Ward	572	252
2d "	342	277
3d "	872	444
4th "	677	182
	2463	1155
Majority	1308	

VOTE IN THE CITY OF JERSEY CITY.

	—Con.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Jersey City, 1st Dist.	967	1363	13
2d "	1948	590	.....
3d "	1051	1717	5
4th "	1000	1204	.....
5th "	808	1463	.....
6th "	1086	1423	4
7th "	1697	378	.....
8th "	1083	524	1
	9640	8662	23
Majority	978		

Hunterdon County.

1st DISTRICT.	—Con.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—	
	Harris, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Larison, Gr'nb'k.	Carpenter, Jr., Dem.	Hayhurst, Rep.	Mead, Pro.	Robbins, Dem.	Palmer, Rep.
Delaware—								
North Dist.....	143	105	22	225	62	4	222	63
South "	103	78	40	138	71	5	133	73
East Amwell.....	111	173	31	172	157	3	182	142
Frenchtown.....	91	127	11	101	64	60	58	109
Kingwood.....	107	137	6	156	71	44	113	102
Lambertville—								
1st Ward..	125	49	24	131	44	4	122	60
2d "	130	140	40	125	127	3	130	141
3d "	118	109	72	132	104	8	125	116
	373	298	136	388	275	15	377	317
Raritan—								
East Dist.....	102	256	4	187	167	33	179	167
West "	146	236	7	250	140	27	234	154
West Amwell.....	58	42	31	70	34	3	70	39
	1234	1452	288	1687	1041	194	1568	1166
Majority		218		646			402	

Fisher, Gr'nb'k, received 152 votes and Bellis, Jr., Pro., received 218 votes for Assembly.

Conover, Gr'nb'k, received 134 votes for Senator.

2D DISTRICT.	—Con.— Harris, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Larison, Gr'nb'k.	—Sen.— Carpenter, Jr., Dem.	Hayhurst, Rep.	Mead, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Lake, Dem.	Curtis, Rep.
Alexandria.....	97	50	3	126	34	9	124	37
Bethlehem—								
East Dist.....	103	56	2	112	42	24	106	41
West "	145	63	5	168	47	10	169	48
Clinton Bor'gh....	45	119	21	95	39	44	68	59
Clinton Twp.....	155	168	11	215	90	40	207	104
High Bridge.....	114	210	43	141	74	150	150	91
Holland.....	135	137	7	143	133	1	144	135
Franklin.....	131	113	2	150	59	56	171	49
Lebanon—								
East Dist.....	64	42	1	71	33	18	70	35
West "	106	109	24	143	68	20	127	76
Readington—								
North Dist.....	93	207	.....	151	128	32	168	118
South "	24	129	24	79	72	17	83	71
Tewksbury	188	45	25	175	26	71	183	29
Union	83	87	11	135	23	31	137	25
	1483	1535	179	1904	868	523	1907	918
Majority		52		1036			989	
	2717	2987	467	3591	1909	717		
Maj. in county,		270		1682				

Race, Gr'nb'k, received 161 votes, and Fulper, Pro., 452, for Assembly; Conover received 143 votes for Senator, and 277 in the county altogether.

Mercer County.

1st DISTRICT.	Con.			Ass'y.	
	Parker, Jr., Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Howland, Gr'nb'k.	Watson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.
Ewing	210	157	.....	188	178
Hamilton, North Dist	138	249	.....	144	242
South "	99	140	2	113	129
Hopewell, East Dist	187	116	.....	188	117
Center "	145	236	.....	131	248
West "	55	151	.....	52	154
East Windsor	168	329	.....	175	323
Lawrence	108	159	.....	109	158
Millham	183	158	.....	189	154
Princeton, 1st Dist	197	231	.....	201	230
2d "	231	236	.....	227	241
Washington	86	148	.....	98	137
West Windsor	95	163	.....	124	135
	1902	2473	2	1939	2446
Majority		571			507

2d DISTRICT.	Con.			Ass'y.	
	Parker, Jr., Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Howland, Gr'nb'k.	Rider, Dem.	Applegate, Rep.
Trenton, 1st Ward, 1st Dist	171	250	.....	166	254
1st " 2d "	193	307	3	192	310
2d " 1st "	155	221	.....	161	215
2d " 2d "	129	154	2	126	159
5th " 1st "	153	182	.....	149	185
5th " 2d "	148	165	1	145	169
5th " 3d "	257	204	4	265	201
7th " 1st "	186	114	.....	169	135
7th " 2d "	310	272	.....	285	304
7th " 3d "	188	216	1	192	214
	1890	2085	11	1850	2146
Majority		195			296

3d DISTRICT.	Con.			Ass'y.	
	Parker, Jr., Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Howland, Grn'b'k.	Convery, Dem.	Sedam, Rep.
Chambersburg, 1st Dist.	202	129	.....	197	136
2d "	196	282	2	178	297
3d "	164	138	.....	153	143
	562	549		528	576
Trenton, 3d Ward, 1st Dist.	121	148	.....	114	147
3d " 2d "	266	281	.....	251	286
3d " 3d "	284	142	1	282	140
4th " 1st "	202	222	.....	206	216
4th " 2d "	317	151	.....	356	109
6th "	221	85	2	230	76
	1973	1578	5	1967	1550
Majority	395			417	
	5765	6136	18		
Majority in county		371			

VOTE IN CITY OF TRENTON.

	Con.		Ass'y.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Trenton, 1st Ward	364	557	358	564
2d "	284	375	287	374
3d "	671	571	647	573
4th "	519	373	562	325
5th "	558	551	559	555
6th "	221	85	230	76
7th "	684	602	646	653
	3301	3114	3289	3120
Majority	187		169	

Middlesex County.

1st DISTRICT.	Con.			Sen.		Ass'y.	
	Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Grbk.	Neilson, Dem.	Schenck, Rep.	Freeman, Dem.	Armstrong, Rep.
Perth Amboy—							
1st Dist.	113	189	21	121	204	130	195
2d "	233	169	26	230	194	240	174
3d "	185	58	4	184	62	186	62
Piscataway, N. Dist	79	208	.....	93	202	91	207
S. "	73	161	17	112	146	119	143
Raritan, 1st Dist.	285	188	10	300	185	348	144
2d "	146	111	6	151	116	181	80
Woodbridge, 1st Dist.	90	170	24	130	167	135	157
2d "	146	162	12	165	156	166	157
	1350	1416	120	1486	1432	1596	1319
Majority		66		54		277	

2d DISTRICT.	Con.			Sen.		Ass'y.	
	Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Grbk.	Neilson, Dem.	Schenck, Rep.	Jernee, Dem.	Fisher, Ind. D.
East Brunswick—							
1st Dist.	296	195	7	308	190	286	202
2d "	170	72	4	182	68	161	84
Madison	197	135	5	213	123	134	202
New Brunswick—							
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	121	158	2	135	146	143	139
" " 2d "	120	193	8	144	178	262	54
3d " 2d "	229	266	5	272	229	390	104
6th " 1st "	274	276	13	339	232	455	107
" " 2d "	171	195	14	208	178	202	175
Sayreville	117	224	7	135	216	22	324
South Amboy—							
1st Dist.	240	129	39	286	129	226	178
2d "	154	131	32	197	130	147	172
	2089	1974	136	2419	1819	2428	1741
Majority	115			600		687	

3d DISTRICT.	Con.			Sen.		Ass'y.	
	Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Gr'bk.	Neilson, Dem.	Schenck, Rep.	No. opp.	Goodwin, Rep.
Cranbury	99	266	2	106	261	.....	264
Monroe, 1st Dist.	110	226	2	133	205	.....	204
2d "	118	112	6	135	106	.....	110
New Brunswick—							
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	170	256	4	193	241	.....	253
" " 2d "	70	197	1	83	183	.....	198
4th " " "	81	142	3	103	124	.....	143
5th " 1st "	146	351	9	213	303	.....	337
" " 2d "	129	202	6	159	180	.....	197
North Brunswick	68	187	3	84	176	.....	181
South Brunswick—							
1st Dist.	103	265	4	118	254	.....	254
2d "	101	115	2	118	106	.....	107
	1195	2319	42	1445	2139	.....	2448
Majority		1124			694		
	4634	5709	298	5350	5390		
Majority in county		1075			40		

VOTE IN CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Con.			Sen.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Gr'b'k.	Dem.	Rep.
New Brunswick, 1st Ward	241	351	10	279	324
2d "	240	453	5	276	424
3d "	229	266	5	272	229
4th "	81	142	3	103	124
5th "	275	553	15	372	483
6th "	445	471	27	547	410
	1511	2236	65	1849	1994
Majority		725			145

Monmouth County.

1st DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Gr'nb'k.	—Ass'y.— Forman, Dem.	No opp.
Howell, East Dist	133	71	31	220	.....
West "	141	79	32	239	.....
Freehold, 1st Dist	233	118	19	412	.....
2d "	312	158	7	461	.....
Manalapan	228	237	5	278	.....
Millstone	219	183	.....	287	.....
Upper Freehold, 1st Dist	137	135	1	225	.....
2d "	110	154	8	121	.....
	1563	1135	103	2243	
Majority	428				

2d DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Gr'nb'k.	—Ass'y.— Cooper, Dem.	Chattle, Ind. D. & Pro.
Atlantic	217	97	10	198	112
Holmdel	132	70	.....	113	80
Matawan	221	250	59	302	199
Marlboro	259	224	.....	298	64
Neptune, 1st Dist	265	313	50	91	545
2d "	196	324	37	100	463
Ocean, 1st Dist	312	139	14	381	77
2d "	125	70	3	125	66
3d "	192	190	12	133	270
4th "	92	101	63	118	128
Wall, 1st "	183	65	38	132	159
2d "	181	125	136	152	285
	2375	1968	422	2143	2418
Majority	407				305

3D DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Grnb'k.	—Ass'y.— Stoney, Dem.	Griggs, Rep.
Eatontown, 1st Dist.	87	137	14	95	141
2d "	132	117	3	125	128
Middletown, 1st Dist.	124	164	22	132	174
2d "	220	124	47	224	139
3d "	133	63	126	100	215
Raritan, 1st Dist.	153	179	42	189	177
2d "	206	109	67	253	124
Shrewsbury, East Dist.	172	64	12	182	68
Middle "	113	107	128	168	143
West "	100	159	56	133	170
Southern Dist.	162	129	16	168	138
	1602	1352	533	1769	1617
Majority	250			152	
	5540	4455	1058		
Majority in county	1085				

Morris County.

1ST DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Potter, Grnb'k.	McCormick, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Quayle, Dem.	Jenkins, Rep.	Eston, Pro.	Genung, Grnb'k.
Chatham—								
North Dist.	118	147	54	10	117	148	9	54
South "	138	265	28	16	136	267	15	28
Hanover—								
North Dist.	84	174	4	15	77	185	12	14
South "	143	226	11	14	149	219	14	10
Morris—								
East Dist.	173	248	1	14	191	235	14	.....
North "	190	199	6	12	213	181	10	5
South "	247	292	6	8	266	279	8	3
Montville	62	173	1	12	59	177	10	.....
	1155	1724	111	101	1208	1691	92	114
Majority		569				483		

2D DISTRICT.	Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Potter, Gr'nb'k.	McCormick, Pro.	Bloxham, Dem.	Weaver, Rep.	Wentworth, Pro.	Hodgson, Gr'nb'k.
		—Con.—				—Ass'y.—		
Boonton	165	255	6	123	158	268	110	8
Jefferson	101	216	4	1	91	226	.....	3
Pequannock	145	212	.....	33	114	223	30	.....
Rockaway—								
North Dist.	140	426	13	39	154	411	37	13
South "	212	227	11	37	221	220	34	9
Roxbury	214	147	3	38	219	143	27	3
Mount Olive	168	147	7	44	163	139	59	6
	1145	1630	44	320	1120	1630	297	42
Majority		485				510		

3D DISTRICT.	Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Potter, Gr'nb'k.	McCormick, Pro.	Neighbour, Dem.	Hulshizer, Gr'nb'k.		
		—Con.—				—Ass'y.—		
Chester	356	193	.....	24	362	24	.....	.....
Mendham	160	177	3	8	173	11	.....	.....
Passaic	205	130	3	1	206	2	.....	.....
Randolph—								
Central Dist.	250	264	10	82	265	90	.....	.....
North "	100	225	81	89	116	158	.....	.....
South "	104	149	27	20	111	46	.....	.....
Washington—								
North Dist.	120	76	.....	9	133	9	.....	.....
South "	200	64	.....	6	204	6	.....	.....
	1495	1278	124	239	1570	346	.....	.....
Majority	217				1224			
	3795	4632	279	660				
Maj. in county,		837						

Ocean County.

	Con.			Ass'y.	
	Parker, Jr., Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Howland, Gr'nb'k.	Harrison, Dem.	Cranmer, Rep.
Berkeley	80	77	.....	87	70
Brick, East Dist	91	232	.....	122	206
West "	71	129	10	99	104
Dover	152	352	3	159	346
Eagleswood	24	110	.....	25	109
Jackson	175	121	.....	184	114
Lacey	23	136	10	40	123
Manchester	180	76	2	192	66
Ocean	36	40	10	37	40
Plumstead	146	192	.....	146	191
Stafford	71	100	7	47	124
Union	44	163	2	42	164
	1093	1728	44	1180	1657
Majority in county		635			477

Passaic County.

	Con.			Sen.			Ass'y.	
1st DISTRICT.	Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	McCormick, Pro.	Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Beggs, Pro.	Van Emburgh, Dem.	Mills, Rep.
Little Falls	100	81	44	124	68	32	98	85
Manchester	113	114	3	99	127	3	113	122
Paterson—								
1st W., 1st Dis.	176	337	24	197	321	22	202	305
" 2d "	188	332	12	194	325	12	223	295
Pompton	172	222	9	182	216	4	161	234
Wayne	99	166	5	96	171	4	98	170
West Milford	156	282	2	211	226	2	186	261
	1004	1534	99	1103	1454	79	1081	1472
Majority		530			351			391

Potter, Gr'nb'k, received 12 votes for Congress: Carver, Gr'nb'k, 10 votes for Senator, and Beardsley, Pro., 88 votes for Assembly.

2d DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	McCormick, Pro.	—Sen.— Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Beggs, Pro.	—Ass'y— Regner, Dem.	Shields, Rep.
Paterson—								
2d W., 1st Dis.	183	317	25	207	302	14	212	285
" " 2d "	271	351	38	276	348	38	308	314
3d " 1st "	185	216	10	192	207	9	196	202
" " 2d "	209	294	6	214	284	7	209	286
" " 3d "	214	342	17	229	328	17	203	344
6th " 1st "	133	220	6	136	217	6	132	217
" " 2d "	226	211	4	216	219	4	219	215
	1421	1951	106	1470	1905	95	1479	1863
Majority.....		530			435			384

Potter, Gr'nb'k, received 33 votes for Congress; Carver, Gr'nb'k, 32 votes for Senator; Kinney, Gr'nb'k, 30 votes, and Claxton, Pro., 112 votes for Assembly.

3d DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ryle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	McCormick, Pro.	—Sen.— Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Beggs, Pro.	—Ass'y— Cogan, Dem.	Gaston, Rep.
Acquackanonk ..	95	147	3	93	148	4	83	156
Paterson—								
4th W., 1st Dis.	135	277	15	159	256	15	93	318
" " 2d "	161	307	15	199	266	18	153	307
" " 3d "	58	61	4	64	51	5	56	60
5th " 1st "	348	262	16	334	276	13	314	288
" " 2d "	335	403	12	350	389	11	332	401
Passaic, 1st Dis ..	132	98	.....	130	101	.....	131	99
2d " ..	152	344	1	176	322	1	117	377
3d " ..	172	177	.....	150	199	.....	139	210
	456	619	1	456	622	.....	387	686
	1587	2076	66	1655	2008	67	1418	2216
Majority.....		489			353			798

Potter, Gr'nb'k, received 7 votes for Congress; Carver, Gr'nb'k, 7 votes for Senator, and Hill, Pro., 72 votes for Assembly.

4TH DISTRICT.	—Con.—			—Sen.—			—Ass'y—	
Paterson—	Earle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	McCormick, Pro.	Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Beggs, Pro.	Flynn, Dem.	Schmitz, Rep.
7th W., 1st Dis.	336	103	7	332	102	8	330	91
7th " 2d "	367	132	.....	360	140	.....	358	132
8th " 1st "	335	173	3	334	176	2	375	120
8th " 2d "	242	117	5	242	113	4	252	91
8th " 3d "	441	286	5	472	252	6	441	263
	1721	811	20	1740	783	20	1756	697
Majority	910			957			1059	
	5733	6372	291	5968	6150	261		
Maj. in county,		639			182			

Potter, Gr'nb'k, received 33 votes for Congress; Carver, Gr'nb'k, 28 votes for Senator; Warr, Gr'nb'k, 35 votes for Assembly, and Howe, Pro., 43 for Assembly.

VOTE IN CITY OF PATERSON.

	—Con.—				—Sen.—			
Paterson—	Dem.	Rep.	Gr'b'k.	Pro.	Dem.	Rep.	Gr'b'k.	Pro.
1st Ward.....	364	669	3	36	391	646	1	34
2d "	454	668	25	63	483	650	24	52
3d "	608	852	4	33	635	819	4	33
4th "	353	645	2	34	422	573	1	38
5th "	683	665	5	28	684	665	6	24
6th "	359	431	4	10	352	436	4	10
7th "	703	235	4	7	692	262	2	8
8th " 1018		576	29	13	1048	541	26	12
	4542	4741	76	224	4707	4592	68	211
Majority.....		199			115			

Salem County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Ferrell, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Woolman, Pro.	Lawson, Dem.	Coombs, Rep.	Thorne, Pro.
Elsinboro	56	82	1	52	86	1
Lower Alloways Creek	122	144	11	116	160	6
Lower Penns Neck	162	144	2	160	149	.....
Mannington	115	351	7	120	353	6
Oldmans	143	130	6	139	134	2
Pittsgrove	315	72	11	268	131	.....
Pilesgrove, N. Dist.	128	207	16	152	241	2
S. "	147	217	25	150	206	1
Quinton	106	199	3	104	201	3
Salem, E. Ward, 1st Dist.	103	141	9	100	146	7
" " 2d "	175	162	21	163	182	15
W. " 1st "	180	126	8	179	131	6
" " 2d "	185	98	4	166	118	4
	643	527	42	608	577	32
Upper Alloways Creek	276	80	14	254	110	8
Upper Penns Neck	267	209	1	270	206	1
Upper Pittsgrove	247	215	35	224	274	.....
	2727	2577	174	2617	2828	62
Majority in county	150				211	

Bristol, Gr'nb'k, received 64 votes for Congress, and Pancoast, Gr'nb'k, received 64 votes for Assembly.

Somerset County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—		
	Harris, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Larison, Gr'nb'k.	Cortelyou, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	Dilts, Gr'nb'k.
Bedminster	250	121	.....	260	119	.....
Bernards	226	190	.....	244	180	.....
Branchburg	92	163	4	87	171	4
Bridgewater, 1st Dist	180	274	.....	189	271	.....
2d "	120	151	.....	130	153	.....
3d "	178	231	10	184	224	10
4th "	160	232	2	158	242	2
	638	888	12	661	890	2
Franklin, 1st Dist	106	166	.....	105	155	.....
2d "	105	142	.....	114	140	.....
3d "	63	138	4	65	136	4
Hillsboro, 1st Dist	129	152	.....	150	137	.....
2d "	94	203	1	106	192	1
Montgomery	120	217	16	140	209	6
North Plainfield, 1st Dist	94	171	18	103	168	13
2d "	108	133	5	109	132	5
Warren	101	83	11	102	82	11
	2126	2767	71	2246	2721	56
Majority in county		641			475	

Sussex County.

	—Con.—		—Sen.—		—Ass'y.—		
	Harris, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Cochran, Dem.	Stiles, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Vansickle, Rep.	Van Blarcom, Gr'nb'k.
Andover	191	79	190	82	193	80	1
Byram	129	151	138	142	131	147	.....
Frankford	178	186	180	189	182	186	1
Green	105	177	98	81	98	80	2
Hampton	118	111	116	113	115	113	3
Hardyston	242	294	238	297	250	285	8
Lafayette	99	126	98	126	97	125	4
Montague	117	89	116	89	117	89	1
Newton	269	329	291	314	294	304	1
Sandyston	149	150	150	149	138	165	2
Sparta	257	189	270	191	289	174	35
Stillwater	166	126	166	127	171	125	22
Vernon	189	164	176	170	193	160	7
Walpack	82	63	82	61	80	67	.....
Wantage, East Dist.	287	198	255	232	291	197	16
West "	159	152	139	179	163	152	5
	2737	2484	2703	2542	2802	2449	108
Majority in county	253		161		353		

Larison, Gr'nb'k, received 121 votes for Congress, and Layton, Gr'nb'k, 98 for Senator.

Union County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y—		
1st DISTRICT.	Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Gr'nb'k.	Byrnes, Dem.		Houlihan, Gr'nb'k.
Elizabeth—						
1st Ward, 1st Dist.	61	146	134	124	.....	91
1st " 2d "	42	114	106	99	.....	67
1st " 3d "	59	145	127	125	.....	90
2d " 1st "	174	158	127	342	.....	97
2d " 2d "	149	157	84	308	.....	65
3d " 1st "	113	126	99	208	.....	49
3d " 2d "	120	104	136	244	.....	47
4th "	94	186	115	187	.....	51
8th "	204	161	84	279	.....	45
	1016	1297	1012	1916	.....	602
Majority		281		1314		

2d DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Gr'nb'k.	—Ass'y.— Mulford, Dem.	Woodruff, Rep.	Morgan, Gr'nb'k.
Cranford	55	92	41	91	89	12
Elizabeth—						
5th Ward, 1st Dist.	103	253	124	167	269	57
5th " 2d "	83	239	156	155	258	69
6th "	66	277	76	150	268	9
7th "	55	204	73	142	182	17
Linden	46	215	34	150	146	5
Springfield	22	136	24	20	159	5
Union	91	203	88	222	151	18
New Providence	26	57	36	48	48	25
Summit	115	141	52	152	144	28
	662	1822	704	1297	1714	245
Majority		1160			417	

3d DISTRICT.	—Con.— Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Gr'nb'k.	—Ass'y.— Hough, Dem.	Sheldon, Rep.	
Clark	27	28	5	40	21	.....
Fanwood	62	110	42	82	113	.....
Plainfield, 1st Dist.	105	163	29	144	157	.....
2d "	53	177	28	94	173	.....
3d "	47	188	32	76	196	.....
4th "	126	249	56	206	244	.....
	336	777	145	520	770	.....
Rahway, 1st Ward	96	128	42	140	127	.....
2d "	128	191	27	216	134	.....
3d "	168	316	45	258	266	.....
4th "	88	134	30	126	131	.....
	480	769	144	740	658	.....
Westfield	134	219	55	174	229	.....
	1039	1903	391	1556	1791	.....
Majority		864			235	
	2717	5022	2107			
Majority in county		2305				

VOTE IN CITY OF ELIZABETH.

	—Con.—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Gr'bk.
Elizabeth, 1st Ward	162	405	367
2d "	323	315	211
3d "	233	230	235
4th "	94	186	115
5th "	186	497	280
6th "	66	277	76
7th "	55	204	73
8th "	204	161	84
	1323	2275	1441
Majority		952	

Warren County.

	—Con.—			—Ass'y.—			
1st DISTRICT.	Harris, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Larison, Gr'bk.	Larison, Dem.	Schoonover, Rep.	Stires, Gr'bk.	
Allamuchy	59	83	3	64	81	3	....
Frelinghuysen	96	131	.....	96	131	.....	....
Franklin	171	88	2	185	81	2	....
Greenwich	90	84	1	101	76	1	....
Hackettstown—							
1st Dist	108	113	17	154	92	6	....
2d "	122	113	16	152	99	8	....
Mansfield	82	147	33	113	123	38	....
Independence	127	81	7	144	70	2	....
Oxford, 2d Dist.	140	190	39	109	252	13	....
Pohatcong	107	150	3	119	136	3	....
Wash. Borough	210	315	5	219	312	4	....
Wash. Township,	140	87	2	144	86	.....	....
	1452	1582	128	1600	1539	80	....
Majority		130		61			

2d DISTRICT.	Con. Harris, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Larison, Gr'nb'k.	Wildrick, Dem.		Ass'y. Bond, Ind. Dem.	Wildrick, Ind. Dem.	Davis, Gr'nb'k.
Belvidere	259	142	6	219	.....	176	.....	4
Blairstown	159	194	.....	193	.....	147	.....	.....
Hardwick	86	36	.....	102	.....	20	2	.....
Harmony	121	85	.....	113	.....	85	8	.....
Hope	159	154	2	114	.....	193	5	2
Knowlton	156	196	1	98	.....	250	.....	1
Lopatcong	127	108	8	123	.....	89	8	15
Oxford, 1st Dist.	226	108	5	209	.....	125	.....	4
Pahaquarry	67	26	.....	60	.....	31	.....	.....
Phillipsburg—								
1st Ward	145	196	10	146	.....	185	3	15
2d "	158	163	25	155	.....	146	15	31
3d "	145	204	28	149	.....	191	4	37
4th "	105	135	6	106	.....	131	.....	12
	553	698	69	556	.....	653	22	95
	1913	1747	91	1792	.....	1769	45	121
Majority	166			23				
	3365	3329	219					
Maj. in county,	36							

For Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Ferrell, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Bristol, Gr'nb'k.	Woolman, Pro.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Camden	5867	5387	24	282	480	.....
Cape May	1044	928	65	59	116	.....
Cumberland	3939	3036	411	352	903	.....
Gloucester	2964	2897	120	76	67	.....
Salem	2727	2577	64	174	150	.....
	16541	14825	684	943	1716	.....
Majority	1716					

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Parker, Jr., Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Howland, Grn'b'k.	Majorities. Dem.	Majorities. Rep.
Atlantic	1609	2089	82	.....	480
Burlington	6068	5651	126	417	.....
Mercer	5765	6136	18	.....	371
Ocean	1093	1728	44	.....	635
	14535	15604	270	417	1486
Majority		1069			

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Ross, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Urner, Grn'b'k.	Majorities. Dem.	Majorities. Rep.
Middlesex	4634	5709	298	.....	1075
Monmouth	5540	4455	1058	1085	.....
Union	2717	5022	2107	.....	2305
	12891	15186	3463	1085	3380
Majority		2295			

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Harris, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Larison, Grn'b'k.	Harris, Pro.	Majorities. Dem.	Majorities. Rep.
Hunterdon	2717	2987	467	92	.....	270
Somerset	2126	2767	71	.....	.....	641
Sussex	2737	2484	121	.....	253	.....
Warren	3365	3329	219	36	.....	.....
	10945	11567	878	92	289	911
Majority		622				

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Kyle, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Potter, Gr'nb'k.	McCormick, Pro.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Bergen	3175	3337	23	77	.....	162
Morris	3795	4632	279	660	.....	837
Passaic	5733	6372	85	291	.....	639
	12703	14341	387	1028	.....	1638
Majority		1638				

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Fiedler, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Hook, Labor.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Essex	17200	14780	368	2420	.....
Majority	2420				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	McAdoo, Dem.	Collins, Rep.	Allen, Pro.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Hudson	15147	11566	33	3581	.....
Majority	3581				

VOTE IN THE STATE FOR CONGRESS.

COUNTIES.	Dem.	Rep.	Gr'nb'k.	Pro.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1609	2089	82	.....	.....	480
Bergen	3175	3337	23	77	.....	162
Burlington	6068	5651	126	.....	417	.....
Camden	5867	5387	24	282	480	.....
Cape May	1044	928	65	59	116	.....
Cumberland	3939	3036	411	352	903	.....
Essex	17200	14780	*368	.....	2420	.....
Gloucester	2964	2897	120	76	67	.....
Hudson	15147	11566	.....	33	3581	.....
Hunterdon	2717	2987	467	92	.....	270
Mercer	5765	6136	18	.....	.....	371
Middlesex	4634	5709	298	.....	.....	1075
Monmouth	5540	4455	1058	.....	1085	.....
Morris	3795	4632	279	660	.....	837
Ocean	1093	1728	44	.....	.....	635
Passaic	5733	6372	85	291	.....	639
Salem	2727	2577	64	174	150	.....
Somerset	2126	2767	71	.....	.....	641
Sussex	2737	2484	121	.....	253	.....
Union	2717	5022	2107	.....	.....	2305
Warren	3365	3329	219	23	36	.....
	99962	97869	6032	2119	9508	7415
Majority	2093				2093	

*Labor.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN 1880.

COUNTIES.	Democrat.	Republican.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Majorities. Democrat.	Majorities. Republican.
Atlantic	1,720	2,488	43	.....	.....	768
Bergen	4,242	3,680	20	.....	562	.....
Burlington	6,543	7,010	154	27	.....	467
Camden	5,832	7,895	57	19	.....	2,063
Cape May	961	1,276	3	1	.....	315
Cumberland	3,640	4,446	514	4	.....	806
Essex	17,795	20,707	466	4	.....	2,912
Gloucester	2,658	3,345	177	6	.....	687
Hudson	19,586	14,632	153	1	4,954	.....
Hunterdon	5,650	3,753	171	53	1,897	.....
Mercer	6,673	7,248	39	5	.....	575
Middlesex	6,557	5,420	64	1	1,137	.....
Monmouth	7,614	5,693	47	17	1,921	.....
Morris	5,037	5,720	145	5	.....	683
Ocean	1,654	1,898	52	.....	.....	244
Passaic	5,776	7,576	72	4	.....	1,800
Salem	3,012	3,155	66	30	.....	143
Somerset	3,157	3,217	41	1	.....	60
Sussex	3,353	2,519	20	.....	834	.....
Union	5,865	5,746	108	4	119	.....
Warren	5,240	3,131	205	9	2,109	.....
Average vote	122,565	120,555	2,617	191	13,533	11,523
Dem. plurality	2,010				2,010	

For Governor—1880.

COUNTIES.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Hoxey, Grnb'k.	Ransom, Pro.	—Majorities.— Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1,710	2,493	42	.....	.....	783
Bergen	4,235	3,681	23	.....	554	.....
Burlington	6,526	7,026	156	26	.....	500
Camden	5,793	7,915	70	26	.....	2,122
Cape May	961	1,272	2	1	.....	311
Cumberland	3,634	4,429	550	1	.....	795
Essex	17,521	20,780	531	4	.....	3,259
Gloucester	2,649	3,334	187	4	.....	685
Hudson	19,307	14,803	167	5	4,504	.....
Hunterdon	5,513	3,885	169	47	1,628	.....
Mercer	6,695	7,213	41	7	.....	518
Middlesex	6,661	5 270	85	.....	1,391	.....
Monmouth	7,591	5,719	41	18	1,872	.....
Morris	5,039	5,732	142	4	.....	693
Ocean	1,674	1,884	48	.....	.....	210
Passaic	5,770	7,576	83	5	.....	1,806
Salem	3,030	3,139	65	35	.....	109
Somerset	3,143	3 238	33	.....	.....	95
Sussex	3,228	2,634	24	.....	594	.....
Union	5,755	5,860	96	2	.....	105
Warren	5,231	3,132	204	10	2,099	.....
	121,666	121,015	2,759	195	12,642	11,991
Ludlow's maj..	651				651	

PREROGATIVES, &c., OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is invested with the power of making numerous appointments to office, and by virtue of the Constitution holds several high positions himself. So varied are they that it is no easy task to compile a complete list. The following, however, are the most important:

He is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Boards of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Saint Mary's Institution, Burlington, and the Board of Managers of Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; composing a Board with the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney General, for the appointment of a Supervisor for the State Prison; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Superintendent and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Pilotage, Trustees of the Normal School, Commissioners of Fisheries, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, Judges of the District Courts, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major General, Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, Foreign Commissioners of Deeds.

Without the consent of the Senate: New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, Fish Wardens, Notaries Public, Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fills all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children into the several institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature or Senate alone if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; signs all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the depart-

ment daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then recorded in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

MILITARY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief—George C. Ludlow.

Staff—Adjutant General, Bvt. Major General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster General, Bvt. Major General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon General, Brig. General Theodore R. Varick; Inspector General, Brig. General Willoughby Weston; Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Brig. General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate General, Colonel Garret Ackerson, Jr.; Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aids-de-Camp, Colonel William E. Hoy, Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, Colonel Eckford Moore, Colonel John W. Romaine.

Division—General Commanding, Major General Gershom Mott.

Division Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Benjamin F. Chambers; Inspector, Bvt. Brig. General William Ward; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel Charles V. C. Murphy; Quartermaster, Lieut. Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Colonel James N. Stratton; Aids-de-Camp, Major John C. Owens, Major Daniel Elmer, Major Townsend B. Baldwin.

First Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Maj. General Joseph W. Plume.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Major Isaac R. Denman; Paymaster, Major Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate, Major Frederick Frelinghuysen; Aids-de-Camp, Captain William Strange, Captain William S. Righter; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, Lieut. Colonel A. Judson Clark.

Second Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Major General William J. Sewell.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel Frank Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major James E. Hays; Aids-de-Camp, Captain Edward A Gillett, Captain Sanford S. Murphy; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, —— ——.

First Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Lieut. James L. Marsh.

Third Regiment, Headquarters, Elizabeth—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, Lieutenant John H. Marbacher.

Fourth Regiment, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Dudley S. Steele; Adjutant, Lieutenant Thomas D. Vandy.

Fifth Regiment, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant William H. Jeroleman.

Sixth Regiment, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel, William H. Cooper; Adjutant, Lieutenant Emmor H. Lee.

Seventh Regiment, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel, Richard A. Donnelly; Adjutant, Lieutenant Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

Ninth Regiment, Headquarters, Hoboken—Colonel, B. F. Hart; Adjutant, Lieutenant Francis D. Jackson.

First Battalion, Headquarters, Paterson—Major, Joseph W. Congdon; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Inglis, Jr.

Second Battalion, Headquarters, Leonia—Major, J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles U. Springer.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth—Captain and Brev. Brigadier General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden—Captain, John H. Platt.

Adjutant General's Office.

The Adjutant General is required, by law, to carry into execution the system of military discipline established by the authority of the State. As the executive officer of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, he is required to see that all his orders in reference to the military force are properly fulfilled. His office is an office of record and deposit of information in regard to the National Guard and of the reserve militia. All details for calling troops into the field for active service are kept in his department. It is also an office of record of the military service of men of New Jersey in all the wars of this country for the last one hundred and twenty-five years. It is asserted by the official in charge that its records are more complete than any office of the kind in the Union.

Quartermaster General's Department.

The Quartermaster General is, by law, Acting Commissary General, Acting Paymaster General, and Acting Chief of Ordnance. He is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation for troops of the National Guard when ordered upon duty by the Governor, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the State forces, and the movement of all necessary stores for parades, inspections, encampments and rifle practice on the ranges of the principal rifle associations of the State, and furnishes all material of war and ammunition in cases of riot and tumult. He provides and distributes uniforms under the law approved March 10th, 1880; furnishes tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, fuel, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores when the militia is called out for duty; provides grounds for military encampments ordered by the Commander-in-Chief; has the charge of the State Arsenal at Trenton, where all military supplies of the State are stored, and has the general supervision of all military expenses, except where otherwise provided by law.

He has the care and preservation of all ordnance stores and ammunition, issuing them as they are required, keeps books of account with regimental and company officers, receives from the United States Government, under the act of Congress of 1808, authority for arming the militia, furnishes subsistence to troops while in active service, and pays the per diem allowed by law for such service.

The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 17,902. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled; and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this there are eight Gatling guns, two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal.

The Second Brigade, National Guard, participated in the Bi-Centennial military parade at Philadelphia, October 27th. They wore the regulation uniform and accoutrements, and the praise awarded them along the route was second only to that received by the famous New Jersey Battalion at Yorktown in 1881.

The entire National Guard has been furnished with the regulation accoutrements.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissioners on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., Hoboken; Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., Sec'y, Trenton; E. A. Osborn, C. E., Middletown; E. S. Atwater, counselor-at-law, Elizabeth; Laban Dennis, M. D., Newark; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, Princeton, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum, and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes the report on Vital Statistics formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Resident Officers—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M. D.; First Assistant Physician, J. Kirby, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Horace G. Wetherill, M. D.; Treasurer, Austin Snider; Steward, Edmund White: Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark.

Patients under treatment at close of last year, October 31st, 1881, 307 men, 270 women, total 577. Received since, to November 1st, 1882, 96 men, 90 women, total 186. Under treatment during the year, 403 men, 360 women, total 763. Discharged recovered during year, 27 men, 21 women, total 48. Discharged improved during the year, 10 men, 14 women, total 24. Discharged unimproved, 3 men, 2 women, total 5. Died, 34 men, 23 women, total 57. Remaining under care at close of year, October 31st, 1882, 329 men, 300 women, total 629. Whole number treated from opening of the Asylum, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1882, 2,921 men, 3,083 women, total 6,004. Of those under care, Atlantic has 9; Bergen, 5; Burlington, 43; Camden, 12; Cape May, 6; Cumberland, 50; Essex, 14; Gloucester, 33; Hudson, 20; Hunterdon, 51; Mercer, 118; Middlesex, 87; Monmouth, 78; Morris, 2; Ocean, 20; Salem, 20; Somerset, 42; Union, 12; Warren, 2; from other States, 5. Of the whole number 504 are county, 35 are State, and 90 are private patients. Largest number under care at any one time during the year, was 631; smallest number, 566; daily average, 593. The Asylum has, notwithstanding a crowded house, passed through the year without any disease of an epidemic character and without any serious accident. During the year Dr. C. P. Britton resigned, after a faithful service of about six years, and Horace G. Wetherill, of Hunterdon county, was elected by the Board of Managers to fill the vacancy. The usual winter evening amusements have been kept up—dancing, parlor theatricals, concerts, and exhibitions of the stereopticon with an oxy-calcium light, &c.

Morris Plains Asylum.

Resident Officers—Superintendent, Physician, H. A. Buttolph, M. D., LL. D.; Assistant Physician, Edwin E. Smith; Second Assistant Physician, Thomas M. Lloyd, M. D.; Steward, M. B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Tabor

Treasurer—Eugene Vanderpool, Newark.

The number of patients at the close of the year 1882 was:

Men	321
Women	346
Total	667

The whole number received from the opening of the institution, August 17th, 1876, to November 1st, 1882 was:

Men	698
Women	662
Total	1,360

The institution is located near the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about three and a half miles north of Morristown, and one and a half west of Morris Plains station, from which there is stage connection with the house. It is situated on a tract of land four hundred and fifty acres in extent, is a massive structure in lineal form, built of gneiss of a light gray color, much resembling granite. It is twelve hundred and fifty feet long in a direct line, consists of four principal wings for patients on each side of a central edifice, with two sections on each extremity of the fourth, two stories high, thus providing arrangements for sixteen full and twenty partial subdivisions of each sex. The building is warmed by steam, lighted by coal gas made on the premises, and supplied with water from mountain springs.

JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

Resident Officers—James H. Eastman, Superintendent; Samuel R. McFadden, Assistant; Isaac S. Davidson, Clerk; Elizabeth F. Eastman, Matron.

Number of boys remaining in the institution October 31st, 1881.			266
" " committed	130		
" " returned	23		
			153
" " during the year			419
" " disposed of during the year			97
" " remaining in the institution October 31st, 1882.			322
Average number for the year			289.32

CURRENT EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

Total expenses	$43,352 23
Total receipts	18,948 20
Net expenses	24,404 03

The boys committed to this school are of the criminal boys of the State between the ages of eight and sixteen years of age; they are successfully kept under restraint without high fences around the buildings or bars across the windows, or any of the usual barriers thrown about the jail or prison. They are divided into classes according to temperament or disposition. There are at present six of those classes called families residing in separate buildings, with a man and his wife in charge as the father and mother. Schools are provided in which each boy is taught the plain branches of English education, including singing. They are taught to labor industriously on the farm or in the shop, and have a proper allowance of time each day for recreation on the play ground. They are instructed to love and reverence God as their Creator and Preserver, and that only by obedience to His laws can true happiness be found. This institution is a model of neatness and good management. It has become famous in these respects among all similar institutions in the country. The Managers feel that larger facilities are needed for teaching boys trades.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The work of this Bureau is to collect the returns of Marriages, Births and Deaths occurring in the State; to classify and index them so as to make them available as records and for the study of the vital movements and conditions of population. These records are important as effecting questions of inheritance, of pension, of life insurance, and many others in which there must be reference to the fact and time of marriage, birth or death. The inquiry which the certificate makes "Like the institution of a coroner's jury, deters from crime, fosters a reverence for human life, and by discovering the causes of sickness or death, enables us to provide against them." They help us to ascertain and illustrate the social condition of the people and the changes it may undergo; as also to know the rate and

cause of mortality, so necessary as a basis for the sanitary improvement of local conditions. County and city districts are thus compared and indications afforded which are reliable guides. In order to test and compare the vital returns under the last U. S. Census the statistics of Massachusetts and of this State were chosen as guides.

An examination of the books of record will show both the thoroughness and convenience of the system. The indexing and transcription are in charge of Dallas Reeve, as Registrar.

The Medical Superintendent is appointed by the Secretary of State and is under his direction and that of the State Board of Health. He is engaged in the careful study of the significance of these returns as affecting localities, as pointing out the vital conditions of population and as indicating the causes and sources of disease. Such inquiries are now regarded as essential to all health administration. Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., has charge of the study and tabulations which are necessary. The data now on hand as to our cities and counties give many suggestions as to local insanitary influences, although seasons and climate have their influence, and these are manifested in local death rates, mostly where the causes of the excessive mortality can be discovered. The aggregate of returns the last year is five thousand two hundred and sixty-eight (5,268) more than any previous year.

The year from July 1st, 1881, to July 1st, 1882, this being the tabular year, was marked by a large increase in the death rate Comparisons show its close connection with the excessive cold of the winter 1880-81, and the heat of the two summers of 1880 and 1881, as manifesting their power on places where insanitary conditions existed. Hudson county and Paterson, and some other cities, already devote much local attention to these comparisons and act upon the information so derived. As the coming year completes a semi-decennial period we will soon be able to make these returns available by more extended tables. The statement of Marriages, Births and Deaths for the year is herewith appended.

Statement of Marriages, Births and Deaths, for Year Ending June 30th, 1882.

COUNTIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic	134	362	408
Bergen	223	666	649
Burlington	374	939	926
Camden	543	1,186	1,406
Cape May	65	227	134
Cumberland	385	913	697
Essex	1,703	4,899	4,927
Gloucester	169	626	471
Hudson	1,312	2,709	5,860
Hunterdon	242	650	567
Mercer	499	1,093	1,212
Middlesex	423	1,129	1,039
Monmouth	445	1,119	1,149
Morris	308	959	996
Ocean	84	321	220
Passaic	715	1,895	1,852
Salem	150	474	466
Somerset	164	489	508
Sussex	179	287	459
Union	431	1,258	1,177
Warren	259	907	819
Total	8,837	23,108	25,942

CITIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic City	45	90	174
Bayonne	61	161	254
Bordentown	47	107	90
Bridgeton	118	219	208
Burlington	59	83	157
Camden	443	696	1,023
Chambersburg	31	149	138
Elizabeth	269	813	614
Gloucester City	39	159	98
Harrison	6	148	173
Hoboken	330	695	976
Jersey City	826	1,288	3,644
Millville	100	266	136
Morristown	29	104	121
Newark	1,353	3,646	3,925
New Brunswick	178	405	390
Orange	125	417	337
Passaic	71	214	149
Paterson	568	1,517	1,513
Phillipsburg	64	243	169
Plainfield	67	146	151
Rahway	51	96	183
Salem	51	110	108
Town of Union	65	150	216
Trenton	344	588	615
Total	5,310	12,510	15,562

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

INSURANCE.

The law creating an Insurance Department in this State was approved April 9th, A. D. 1875. By this act the Secretary of State was made *ex officio* Commissioner of Insurance, and given full power to execute the law relating to insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, as well as those of other States and nations desiring to transact business herein. Every insurance company doing business in this State is required to file annually with the Secretary of State, before the first day of February of each year, a detailed statement, made under oath, setting forth the financial condition of such company on the first day of January previous. This statement must give the kind and value of each item composing the assets and liabilities, the receipts and expenditures during the year, and such other general information as may be of interest for the insuring public to know.

These annual statements are carefully compiled and published in similar form as other public documents of the different departments of State.

"A supplement to the act concerning savings banks," approved March 8th, 1877, provides that these institutions shall file with the Secretary of State an annual statement, under oath, similar to those filed by insurance companies, and be subject to a personal examina-

tion at least once in two years. These statements are also compiled and published in a documentary form.

The total number of insurance companies legally doing business in this State during the year 1881, was one hundred and forty-nine, classified as follows: Companies organized under the laws of New Jersey, forty-eight, viz., joint stock companies, nineteen; purely mutual companies, twenty-nine; companies of other States, seventy-one, and companies of foreign governments, thirty.

The total amount of capital stock of all stock companies doing business in the State, was $41,195 970, as follows: New Jersey companies, $3,845,970; companies of other States, $37,350,000.

Total assets of such companies, $137,625.296, viz.: New Jersey companies, $7,806,898; companies of other States, $98,774,423; foreign companies (United States branches), $30,594,787.

Total liabilities, $90,500,019, viz: New Jersey companies, $5,259,287; companies of other States, $70,243,113; foreign companies (United States branches), $14,912,339.

The total net surplus was $46,799,934, viz.: New Jersey stock companies, $2,547,610; companies of other States, $28,569,876; foreign companies (United States branches), $15.682,447.

New Jersey mutual companies had premium notes amounting to $4,930,436; cash assets, $449,187; and liabilities, exclusive of unearned premiums, of $85,278.11.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Secretary of State is also *ex officio* Superintendent of Savings Banks. The report for the last fiscal year shows as follows:

On the 1st day of January, 1881, the total assets of all savings banks in the State amounted to $21,083.961.75; liabilities, except surplus, $20,047,893.63; surplus over all liabilities, $1,038,080 37; number open accounts, 74.965.

January 1st, 1882, their total assets amounted to $26,874,861.23; liabilities, except surplus, $25,499,362.13; surplus over all liabilities, $1,375,499.10; number of open accounts, 86,448.

On the 1st day of January, 1881, the number of depositors at that date was 74,965; and the amount due depositors $19,863.638.64; and on the 1st day of January, 1882, the number was 86.448; and the amount due depositors $25,321,712 64; an increase in number of depositors, 11,483; and in amount, $5,458,074.00.

There are a number of savings banks still the wards of the Chancellor, and the proceedings in each case warrant the conclusion that they are being managed, under his direction, for the best interest of depositors.

Since the date of the last report the Bergen Savings Bank of Jersey City has gone into voluntary liquidation, and is paying its depositors in full as fast as their claims are presented.

RECAPITULATION.

Resources.

Estimated value of real estate		$922.791 05
Loans on bonds and mortgages		8,383,165 74
Investment in stocks and bonds, viz.:		
United States bonds	$9.602,481 25	
All other stocks and bonds	2,197,126 29	
		11,799 607 54
Call loans on collaterals		3,836,569 92
Cash on hand and in bank		1,086,393 25
All other assets		946,333 73
Total		$26,874,861 23

Liabilities.

Amount due depositors		$25,321,712 64
All other liabilities		177,649 49
Surplus over liabilities	$1,375,499 10	
		1,375,499 10
Total		$26,874,861 23

Miscellaneous.

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1881	74,965
Number of open accounts January 1st, 1882	86,448
Amount deposited in 1881	$22,738,577 29
Amount withdrawn in 1881	17,997,636 62

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

James Bishop, Chief of Bureau. Charles Simmermann, Assistant.

Labor in New Jersey has been during the year in active demand, and our working people have been able to find steady employment. The general tendency has been to an advance in wages, but the increased price of all articles necessary for household consumption has neutralized any benefit which would have accrued to workingmen therefrom. The report of the Bureau shows the condition of 50,000 wage receivers of this State.

It also contains the complete general, as well as special, statistics of manufacturers, from the corrected returns of the tenth U. S. Census. These show that in 1880 there were in New Jersey 7,167 establishments, with a total capital of $112,421,593, employing an average of 87,145 hands, who were paid $46,403,045 in wages. The total products turned out were valued at $255,925,236. The leading industries of New Jersey are shown to be:

Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	Value of Products.
Silk and silk goods	106	$6,952,325	$17,122,230
Iron and steel	40	9,099,050	10,341,896
Sugar and molasses, refined	4	2,110,000	22,841,258
Slaughtering and meat packing	31	1,775,200	20,719,640
Foundry and machine shops	188	7,431,421	11,282,748
Flour and grist mill products	481	3,879,083	8,459,944
Cotton and cotton goods	24	3,961,145	5,039,519
Drugs and chemicals	41	3,830,750	4,993,965
Malt liquors	49	3,260,800	4,532,733
Jewelry	68	2,555,899	4,079,677
Woolen goods	27	2,530,125	4,984,007
Stone and earthenware	49	2,057,200	2,598,757
Smelting and refining	2	151,800	8,370,100
Tobacco	6	1,293,000	5,063,949
Glass	27	2,728,021	2,810,170
Leather, curried	56	1,983,743	8,727,128
tanned	55	1,810,050	6,748,094

This year the Bureau has collected information concerning the following industries:

Mining of iron ore. The output of our mines for the year was 805,672 tons; value of product, $3,488,095; hands employed (average), 3,782; wages paid, $1,524,725. In 1880 (109 establishments) the product was 754,872 tons, valued at $2,900,442. New Jersey is the fourth in rank of iron producing States. The capacity of our blast furnaces is about 250,000 tons net, the production during the past year having been over 150,000 tons.

Our forty-five breweries manufactured 783,931 barrels of malt liquor, valued at over $6,000,000. At Newark, at present the ninth city in rank in this industry, there were produced 498,436 barrels. The product for the State, in 1876, was 516,446; in 1880, 612,389 barrels.

Our thirty-one paper mills (not including those engaged in the manufacture of paper hangings, paper boxes, &c.,) have an invested capital of $2,257,300. Value of product for the year, $2,345,830, which is an increase over 1880, when it amounted to $2,015,569.

The Bureau has also investigated the oyster business, New Jersey being the third in rank in this industry.

Also the condition of our one hundred and twenty-five building and loan associations, most of which have been very successful in fostering thrift among people of small means, who have been able not only to save money, but in many cases to acquire homes of their own.

Under the "bounty acts," there have been paid upon "flax stalks," $5,000 (exhausting the appropriation), upon 358 vouchers, and upon "flax fibre," $4,000 (leaving $1,000 yet unexpended), upon 155 vouchers. No claim has been made for bounty upon ramie yarn or jute. Also, for 5,595 tons of sorghum cane grown, $5,595, and for 319,944 pounds of sugar manufactured from sorghum, $3,199.44.

Under the act approved March 23d, 1882, "providing for the record and report of jail statistics," there were reported during the six months ending October 31st, 1882, in our twenty-three county jails, 7,533 inmates, of whom 1,230 were females, and 321 children under sixteen years of age. 3,546 were born in the United States. The total expense to the counties for board of these inmates, was $73,000.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers—Governor George C. Ludlow, Trenton; President, Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., New Brunswick; Thomas H. Dudley, Camden (President); I. M. Smalley, Roadstown; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, Burlington; Hon. John W. Herbert, Wickatunk; James Neilson, New Brunswick, Treasurer; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; John DeMott, Middlebush; Rev. John H. Robinson, Paterson, Secretary; Cornelius A. Wortendyke, Wortendyke; William M. Force, Newark; P. T. Quinn, Newark; Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George H. Cook, Director; Arthur T. Neale, Chemist.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a chemist, laboratory, and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils, food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. During the last year it has analyzed one

hundred and fifty-four samples of fertilizers, forty-five samples of fodders, &c ; it has carried on numerous feeding experiments, and field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn and sorghum. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to about thirty-five hundred farmers, and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864 (See *Revision of Laws, page* 1137,) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to continue the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers, 1836-40, and those of Dr. Wm. Kitchell, 1854-56.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor, *ex officio* President of Board; Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Hon. William Parry, Cinnaminson; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; Hon. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Middletown; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; Col. Benjamin Aycrigg, Passaic; Wm. M. Force, Esq , Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Benj. G. Clarke, Esq., Jersey City; William W. Shippen, Esq., Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick; Assistant Geologist, John C. Smock, New Brunswick.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv., and 899, 8vo, 1868, with portfolio of maps; Report on the Clay Deposits, pp. viii., and 381, 8vo, 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1882, together with various geological and geographical maps, and a topographical map of Northeastern New Jersey, the first of a series which is designed to cover the whole State.

The Survey has also published "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey." Compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph D.

Its objects are to develop and make known the natural products, resources and advantages of the State. It has prepared maps to show its geography, its internal improvements, its water-power, drainage, and distribution of its agricultural lands. It has published descriptions of its iron mines, zinc mines, lime stones, building stones, marls, clays, glass sands, &c., with maps showing their locations. It has published, in report for 1881, surveys for water supply and accounts of wells. It has collated and published all the meteorological observations made in the State. It has joined to its scientific geology whatever of economic importance may attach to it.

The Museum of the Survey occupies the entire front of the third-story of the State House, at Trenton. It is designed to be an exhibition of some of the results of the work of the Survey. There are in it collections of representative specimens from the mines of iron, zinc, and copper ores; from the fire clay banks; from the glass-sand pits; from the green-sand marl diggings; from the quarries of limestone, slate, flagging stone and building stone; and soils from the different agricultural districts of the State. Suites of rocks and fossils characteristic of the geological formations, illustrate the geology of the State. There is a small collection of the more common minerals, and a few choice specimens of rarer species. The woods of the State are represented by about one hundred varieties. In addition to these natural products, there are fire-brick, pottery and glass wares, zinc, oxide, spelter and irons from works in the State.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is part of Rutgers Scientific School. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and Senate. The U. S. Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, $116,000, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to $6,960, is appropriated exclusively to the payment of professors' salaries in the Agricultural College. The Trustees of Rutgers College provided from their own resources, buildings, laboratories, apparatus, an experimental farm of one hundred acres, and all necessary appliances.

The State receives forty scholarships in the institution free of tuition. These scholarships are open to all the counties in proportion to their population, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. Thirty of these scholarships are now filled, and there are ten vacancies.

Merrill E. Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Prof. Isaac E. Hasbrouck, Secretary of the Faculty.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELLIS A. APGAR, State Superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse; Bergen, John A. Demarest; Burlington, Edgar Haas; Camden, F. R. Brace; Cape May, Edward P. Shields; Cumberland, William O. Garrison; Essex, Charles M. Davis; Gloucester, William Milligan; Hudson, William L. Dickinson; Hunterdon, Oliver H. Hoffman; Mercer, William J. Gibby; Middlesex, Ralph Willis; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood; Morris, Lewis W. Thurber; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan; Passaic J. C. Cruikshank; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Somerset, John S. Haynes; Sussex, Luther Hill; Union, N. W. Pease; Warren, Robert S Price.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic City, O. H. Crosby; Bridgeton, J. Moore; Camden, Henry L. Bonsall; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, William Brindle; Hoboken, David N. Rue; Jersey City, William L. Dickinson; Millville, J. A. Bollard; Morristown, W. L. R. Havens; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Henry B. Pierce; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Esmond V. De Graff; Perth Amboy, David Stevenson; Phillipsburg, Joseph H. Brensinger; Plainfield, J. Kirkner; Rahway, John Shotwell; Salem, H. A. Griesmer; Trenton, Cornelius Shepherd.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for support of public schools, $1,442,656; township school tax, $24,213; surplus revenue, $33,202.08; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, $275,932.45; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, $366.332.95. Total amount for all school purposes, $2,142,384.74. Value of school property, $6,270,778. Number of school districts, 1,366. Number of school-houses, 1,577. Number of private schools having

twenty-five pupils or more, 261. Number of teachers—male, 911; female, 2,591. Average salary per month paid to male teachers, $56 96; to female teachers, $33 41. Cost of education, per pupil, based on total school census, $5.17. Number of children the school houses will seat, 189,871. The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

COUNTIES.	CENSUS.	ENROLLMENT.
Atlantic	5,257	3,903
Bergen	10,627	6,538
Burlington	15,356	10,307
Camden	18,560	12,307
Cape May	2,592	2,217
Cumberland	10,946	9,007
Essex	56,224	27,769
Gloucester	7,480	5,785
Hudson	69,413	32,475
Hunterdon	10,365	8,714
Mercer	15,622	8,875
Middlesex	16,124	8,746
Monmouth	17,978	12,340
Morris	14,221	10,122
Ocean	4,452	3,429
Passaic	21,860	14,196
Salem	6,893	5,608
Somerset	7,539	5,150
Sussex	6,576	5,592
Union	15,287	8,145
Warren	10,525	8,301
Total	343,897	209,526

Number of children attending private schools, 44,560. The average time the schools were kept open was 9.6. 594 schools have received payments from the library appropriation.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON HASBROUCK, Ph.D., Principal.

Two hundred and thirty-six pupils attended the Normal School last year, with an average attendance of one hundred and eighty-four.

In the Model School there were in attendance during the year four hundred and eighteen, with an average attendance of three hundred and twenty-nine.

There are about two hundred and seventy-five boarders in the boarding halls connected with these schools.

New Jersey may well be proud of one of the foremost institutions of learning, not only in the State, but in the whole country.

The State deals generously with these schools, and they are endeavoring to prove themselves worthy of their position.

By an act of the Legislature, these institutions are entirely free from debt.

STATE LIBRARY.

JAMES S. MCDANOLDS, Librarian.

The Library apartment is situate on the second floor of the State Capitol, at the southerly end of the building, and is 90 feet long by

45 feet in breadth. It has a gallery running round the apartment, on which, in cases arranged in alcoves, are the miscellaneous and government publications. The main floor is devoted to legal text books, reports, digests, &c.

The report of the State Librarian presents the following facts and recommendations:

The total additions during the year were 752 volumes, and the number of books at last report 27,384. Total number of volumes now in library 28.136.

Capt. McDanolds was appointed Librarian January 21st, 1872, and at the expiration of that term, no joint meeting being held, he held over for one year, when, on January 26th, 1876, he was re-appointed for another term of three years. In 1878, the law was changed, so that the Commissioners of the State Library had the appointing power, and in November of that year he was re-appointed for a term of five years, which commenced January 21st, 1879.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The report for the year ending October 31st, 1882, gives the following exhibit:

Number in institution October 31st, 1881, 25; number received during the year, 26; total under discipline, 51; indentured during the year, 10; discharged, 7; in institution October 31st, 1882, 31.

The receipts and expenditures were:

Balance on hand October 31st, 1881	$492 32
Cash received from State Treasurer	6,000 00
Cash received from farm, sales, &c	343 96
Cash received from work of girls	283 49
Cash received from board of one child	13 50
	$7,133 27
Expenditures, salaries, &c	6,152 72
Balance	$981 55

President, Samuel Allinson; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Baily.

Trustees—Samuel Allinson, Samuel C. Brown, Samuel L. Baily, Rudolphus Bingham, J. Newton Voorhees, Jeremiah O'Rourke.

Lady Managers—Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Mrs. Letta A. Cook, Trenton; Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton; Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth; Miss Mary G. Abbott, Trenton; Miss Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton.

Officers—Matron, Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Rebecca Barber; Housekeeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Sallie A. Mitchell; Seamstress, Miss Hitchins.

STATE PRISON.

The report of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1881, shows the following:

Convicts in institution, October 31st, 1882, 798; received during the year, 454; discharged, 459. The maximum number during the year was on June 23d, when there were 865 convicts confined in the institution. The minimum number was on September 18th, when there were 793. Last year the daily average was 794; this year, 831.

The cost for maintenance has been 11 cents and 7 mills per capita per day; per annum $42 65; cost of maintenance with clothing per day, 20 cents and 6 mills; per annum, $75.30. Each convict has cost the State per capita 42 cents and 8 mills per day, or $156 15 per annum. This includes the salaries paid officers, repairs, &c. The increase for maintenance over last year amounts to 2 cents and 6 mills per day. The earnings per capita during the year have been $82.55, against $63 86 the preceding year.

The 766 male convicts are situated as follows: Laundry, 85; shirt factory, 95; collar, 60; box, 20; whip, 40; shoe, 100; rubber goods, 70; runners, 41; miscellaneous work, 67; old, infirm, &c., 64; sick in hospital, 13; hospital attendants, 3; sick in cells, 12; unemployed 96. The 32 females have been engaged in making shirts, caps, &c.

The income from convict labor has been	$68,599 67
Maintenance, cost, &c	62,502 80
Gain to the State	$6,096 87

The salaries amounted to $60.073.81, and the net loss to the State, including everything, has been $58,799.59.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

New Jersey was among the first States in the Union to appreciate the advantages of scientific fish culture, and while many of the States were hesitating as to the adoption of the methods of increasing the supply of food fishes, which has proved so eminently successful under the fostering care of European nations, our State established a Board of Commissioners, and made appropriations with a view to utilizing the many natural advantages which she possessed.

The first Commissioners were appointed in 1870, Dr. John H. Slack, an eminent naturalist and fish culturist, being placed at the head of the commission. Since that time the work of propagating food fishes and stocking the depleted waters of the State has been prosecuted with vigor and energy. Especial attention has been given to the effort to increase the shad supply in the Delaware river, and the operations of the commission have been followed by the most marked and gratifying success. Much attention has also been given to the effort to make the Delaware a salmon producing stream, and in this the State Commissioners have received the hearty co-operation of the United States Fish Commissioner, who is a profound believer in the ultimate success of the experiments.

The power of the Commissioners to continue the work depends wholly upon legislative action, as there is no permanent appropriation for these purposes, and the operations of the Commission may be brought to a standstill at any time by the failure of the Legislature to provide the necessary means to carry it on.

The present Commissioners are Major E. J. Anderson, Trenton, Theodore Morford, Esq , Newark, and Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

The Fish Wardens of the several counties are as follows (term of office. three years): Atlantic, Andrew J. Rider; Bergen, George Ricardo, Wheeler W. Phillips; Burlington, Levi French; Camden, Joseph W. Ore; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott; Cumberland, James P. Logue; Essex, Lambert Speer; Gloucester, James H. Pierson; Hunterdon, Andrew J. Scarborough; Mercer, Joseph Ashmore; Monmouth, William I. Conover; Morris, M. S. Gregory; Ocean, Joseph Helfush, John Russell; Salem, James S. Hannah, William Lawrence; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Warren, John C. Kitchen.

ORGANIZATION
OF THE
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

President—John J. Gardner, Atlantic.
Secretary—William A. Stiles, Sussex.
Assistant Secretary—William A. MacCrellish, Mercer.
Engrossing Clerk—A. L. English, Atlantic.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph Donovan, Union.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles M. Hopkins, Morris.
Doorkeepers—R. H. Herbert, Charles P. Ford, Clark F. Bunnell and Benjamin R. Poole.
President's Private Secretary—Ernest O. Chamberlin, Union.
Journal Clerk—Joseph S. Hulme, Burlington.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
Clerk—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
Assistant Clerk—Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., Hudson.
Engrossing Clerk—Julius W. Manger, Essex.
Sergeant-at-Arms—C. J. Donovan, Hudson.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Hurley, Mercer.
Keeper of the Ladies' Gallery—John Bunnell, Warren.
Keeper of the Gentlemen's Gallery—G. D. Holcombe, Hunterdon.
Speaker's Private Secretary—Samuel W. Semple, Camden.
Journal Clerk—Samuel Fowler, Sussex.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Franklin S. Mills, *True American;* William T. Hunt, *Newark Daily Advertiser* and *New York Tribune;* Edward S. Ellis, *New York World;* C. H. Benson, *Jersey City Journal* and *Paterson Press;* William J. Pohl, *New Jersey Freie Zeitung;* Edward Mullen, *Newark Register* and *Deutsche Zeitung;* F. F. Patterson, *Camden Courier;* Lawrence S. Mott, Associated Press; Charles Briest, *Trenton Emporium;* Andrew M. Clarke, *Jersey City Argus* and *Morris Jerseyman;* John J. Cleary, *Trenton Times;* William Dobbins, *United Press Association, Truth, Volkes Zeitung* and *Graphic;* M. O'Kane, *New York Star;* William Hutchinson, *Philadelphia Press;* Charles H. Levy, *State Gazette;* W. S. Potter, *Somerset Messenger, Plainfield Constitutionalist, Clinton Democrat;* Ernest O. Chamberlin, *New York Sun, West Jersey Press;* Morris R. Hamilton, *Philadelphia Record;* Geo. E Vickers, *Trenton Times;* William E. Sackett, *New York Times;* George D. Bower, *Trenton Sunday Advertiser;* Louis C. Gosson, *True American, Elizabeth Herald, Philadelphia Ledger;* T. F. Fitzgerald, *New York Herald, Newark Journal, State Gazette, Paterson Guardian, Morristown True Democratic Banner, Warren Democrat.*

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Messrs. Vail, Youngblood and Paxton.
Revision of the Laws—Applegate, Schenck and Wortendyke.
Finance—Merritt, Griggs and Miller.
Municipal Corporations—Taylor, Stainsby and Paxton.
Education—Havens, Nichols and Cochran.
Militia—Nichols, Havens and Wortendyke.
Railroads and Canals—Griggs, Vail and Ferrell.
Corporations—Youngblood, Hires and Doughty.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Merritt, Applegate and Smith.
Fisheries—Vail, Taylor and Beatty.
Banks and Insurance—Schenck, Youngblood and Paxton.
Miscellaneous Business—Hires, Applegate and Wortendyke.
Elections—Merritt, Havens and Carpenter.
Unfinished Business—Griggs, Stainsby and Ferrell.
Claims and Pensions—Stainsby, Havens and Carpenter.
Riparian Rights—Applegate, Vail and Cochran.
Engrossed Bills—Hires, Griggs and Carpenter.

House of Assembly.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Forman, Chapman, Cronk, Young and Sheldon.
Judiciary—Neighbour, Rich, Armitage, Gaston and Parsons.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Wildrick, Smalley, Budd, Coombs and Weaver.
Education—Armitage, Steljes, Chattle, Gill and Gaston.
Elections—Robbins, Hill, Stoney, Haines and Shields.
Engrossed Bills—Jernee, Byrnes, Cronk, Cranmer and Applegate.
Municipal Corporations—Clarke, Arbuckle, Jernee, Sheldon and Shields.
Militia—Arbuckle, Convery, Chapman, Sheldon and Cranmer.
Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Scott, Chattle, Harrigan, Bryant and Mills.
Corporations—Freeman, Murphy, Borton, Cator and Young.
Banks and Insurance—Ross, Arbuckle, Robbins, Hutchinson and Stafford.
Unfinished Business—Kelly, Lake, Flynn, Campbell and Lewis.

Incidental Expenses—McLaughlin, Larison, Hill, Bamford and Cole.

Stationery—Flynn, Steljes, Murphy, Woodruff and Wanser.

Riparian Rights—Van Bussum, Borton, Clarke, Lewis and Goodwin.

Revision of Laws—Rich, Neighbour, Van Bussum, Cator and Jenkins.

Fisheries—Smalley, Budd, Ludlam, Goodwin and Bryant.

Railroads and Canals—Stoney, Harrigan, Forman, Lewis and Gill.

Miscellaneous Business—Shannon, Wortendyke, Larison, Parsons and Mills.

Joint Committees.

Treasurer's Accounts—Senate—Messrs. Stainsby, Griggs and Doughty. House—Messrs. Borton, McLaughlin, Armitage, Hutchinson and Gaston.

State Prison—Senate—Taylor, Nichols and Ferrell. House—Convery, Forman, Shannon, Gill and Wanser.

Lunatic Asylums—Senate—Youngblood, Vail and Smith. House—Steljes, Neighbour, Robbins, Young and Lewis.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Senate—Hires, Griggs and Smith. House—Byrnes, Van Bussum, Scott, Bamford and Mills.

State Library—Senate—Youngblood, Merritt and Ferrell. House—Chapman, Clarke, Neighbour, Shields and Weaver.

Sinking Fund—Senate—Griggs, Merritt and Carpenter. House—Cronk, Flynn, Rich, Cator and Woodruff.

Federal Relations—Senate—Schenck, Stainsby and Beatty. House—Wortendyke, Jernee, Smalley, Haines and Campbell.

Commerce and Navigation—Senate—Hires, Applegate and Miller. House—Ludlam, Kelly, Budd, Coombs and Jenkins.

Printing—Senate—Nichols, Taylor and Cochran. House—Hill, Flynn, Lake, Applegate and Hoffman.

Passed Bills—Senate—Havens, Hires and Beatty. House—Harrigan, Wildrick, Chattle, Cole and Campbell.

Soldiers' Home at Newark—Senate—Stainsby, Vail and Paxton. House—Murphy, Shannon, Stoney, Parsons and Cranmer.

Reform School for Boys—Senate—Applegate, Schenck and Miller. House—Lake, Freeman, Byrnes, Goodwin and Hutchinson.

Industrial School for Girls—Senate—Taylor, Havens and Carpenter. House—Larison, Convery, Forman, Stafford and Bryant.

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STATE GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE ESTAB'D 1792
JOHN L. MURPHY, NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, STATIONER

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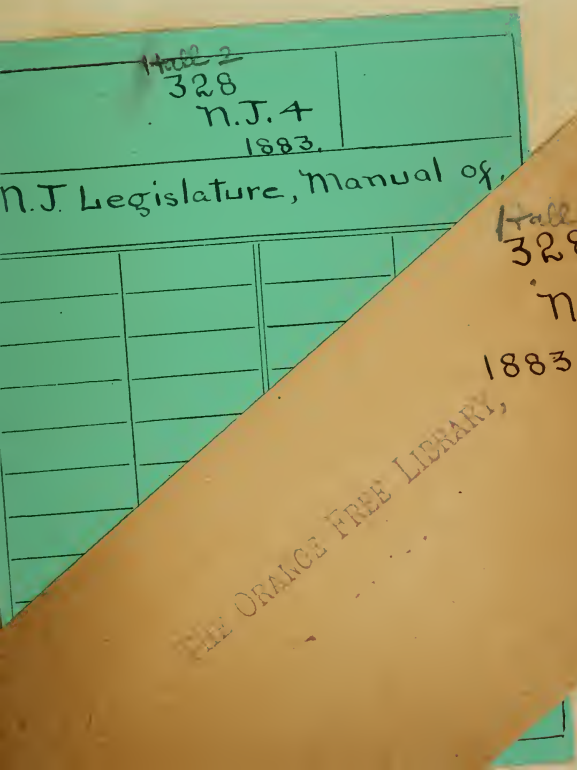
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